

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAIPUR STATE

FOR

1935-36

[S. 1992]



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Nil.

Administration Report of the Jaipur State

FOR

1935-36, (Sambat 1992).

(from 1st September, 1935, to 31st August 1936)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Rulers of Jaipur, who are Kachhwaha Rajputs, claim descent from Kush, one of the two sons of Rama. They are Surya Vanshi, *i.e.*, of the Solar Dynasty, and the Sun is the chief object of their worship. An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhanu Saptmi, is held by the Raj in the month of Magh (January-February). The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachhwaha clan to which clan belong, amongst others, the Maharajas of Kashmir and Alwar. The Kachhwahas first ruled in Ayodhya, the modern Oudh. Thence they migrated towards the south to Rohtas, and ruled over the country round about the river Sone for many centuries. Subsequently they came to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established a kingdom, in what is now Jaipur territory, with their capital at Dausa. Thereafter, subduing the Minas, who originally occupied the country called Dhundar, and dispossessing them of many important strongholds such as Kho, Mach, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Amber, they made Amber their Capital. In A. D. 1728, Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Of the Kachhwaha kings, the most prominent were Pajwan, Dulah Rai, Koontal, Pirthi Raj—who was the founder of the twelve present Kotries—Maharaja Man Singh, Maharaja Jai Singh I and II, Maharaja Madho Singh I, and Maharaja Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. They rendered notable services to the Moghul Emperors, from whom they received grants of Parganas and titles.

Brief History of the Jaipur Ruling Family.

2. Maharaja Man Singh was one of the bravest Rulers and the greatest general of his time. His conquests were many and included the Deccan, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Kabul. He was appointed Mansabdar Haft Hazari, Captain of 7,000 horses, by the then Moghul Emperor—a rare distinction and honour in those times. Maharaja Jai Singh I, received the title of 'Mirza Raja' and 'Rajadhiraja,' and Maharaja Jai Singh II, the title of 'Sawai' from the Delhi Court. To Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh posterity has much cause for gratitude. Apart from the singular foresight which he displayed in the admirable design of the great capital that bears his name, he has left his mark in history as a distinguished patron of astronomy: he founded several observatories in different places, the largest and most important of them being at Jaipur. Maharaja Jagat Singh was the first Ruler of Jaipur to conclude a treaty with the British Government: this event took place in A. D. 1803. Maharaja Ram Singh rendered loyal services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received the grant of Pargana Kot Qasim in recognition of the assistance which he gave. He was a very enlightened ruler and he greatly improved the administration and established many institutions for the benefit of his subjects. He was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji. Maharaja Madho Singhji visited England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor Edward VII. He founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund and rendered loyal assistance to the British Government in men and money during the Great War of 1914-1919. The titles of G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., and G. B. E., were bestowed on him, and he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army. Maharaja Madho Singhji died on the 7th September, 1922, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja.

3. A Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

4. The Jaipur State is situated in the North-East of Rajputana, lying between 25°41' and 28°34' North Latitude and between 74°41' and 77°13' East Longitude. The State covers an

Situation and Area.

area of 16,682 square miles. Its extreme length from North to South is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is bounded on the North by Bikaner, Loharu and Patiala, on the south by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the East by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar, and on the west by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The detached district of Kot Qasim adjoins the Rewari Tahsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha.

Physical Features.

5. With the exception of Shekhawati, which is, to a great extent, a sandy desert tract, the country is, for the most part, level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea level) in Shekhawati. The principal river of Jaipur is the Banas, which flows for about 110 miles through the State or along its borders; a second river of note is the Banganga, which, for about 90 miles, traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake of importance is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals, such as copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, stearite and garnets. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambhar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is 343 square miles or 2.05 per cent of the total area of the State. The supply of sub-soil water is fair in many districts and limited in others.

Climatic.

6. The climate is dry and healthy. The mean temperature during the year under report was 76.6°F. varying from 57.8°F. in January, 1936, to 94.5°F. in May, 1936, departure from normal during the two months being minus 2.6°F. plus 3.7°F. respectively. The maximum temperature recorded at Jaipur was 115.0°F. on the 14th May, 1936, and the minimum 36.9°F. on the 13th January, 1936, the corresponding figures for 1934-35 being 112.6°F. on the 28th May, 1935, and 31.0°F. on the 19th January, 1935.

Rainfall.

7. The normal rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches, of which about 19 inches are received during the months of July, August and September. The total rainfall recorded at Jaipur during the year 1935-36 was 27.87 inches or about 4 inches above normal, as compared with 23.11 inches in the preceding year. 19.51 inches of rain was received during the months of July, August, and September of the year under report. The average rainfall throughout the State in 1935-36 was 26 inches 94 cents.

Prevailing Diseases.

8. The Capital was free from plague during the year 1935-36. There were 244 stray cases of smallpox with 21 deaths. There was a mild epidemic of cholera which prevailed for about 4 months in 11 different towns and villages including the city of Jaipur, from May to August. The total number of cholera cases reported was 181 with 83 deaths.

Season and Crops.

9. The rainfall was heavy in some parts of the State, while in other parts the rains were late and below the average. For both these reasons the Shialu crop suffered to a certain extent. The comparative rise in agricultural prices last year (St. 1991) gave some slight relief to the cultivators, but during the year under report prices again remained low and the economic condition of the people remained far from satisfactory. Remissions amounting to Rs. 4,789 were granted in Khalsa villages paying cash rent.

Population. *Vide Ap. III.*

10. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1931 was 26,31,775 (13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females) as compared with 23,38,802 in 1921; that is to say the population of the State has increased by 12.5 per cent during the past decade. The population of the Jaipur State is larger than that of any other State in Rajputana and Jaipur occupies the sixth place in point of population amongst all the States of India. Of the total population, 23,82,219 or 90.52 per cent are Hindus, 2,14,581 or 8.15 per cent Mohammedans, 29,492 or 1.12 per cent Jains, and 5,483 or 0.21 per cent profess other religions. The average density of population is about 158 persons to the square mile.

Important Towns and Villages.

11. The number of towns and villages is 6,418, the principal city being Jaipur, with a population of 1,44,179, and the principal towns, Sikar, Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh, Lachmangarh and Hindaun with populations of 26,297, 19,505, 16,902, 14,272, 13,073, 12,839 and 10,825 respectively. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 11 Nizamats or districts and 29 Tehsils or Revenue Sub-divisions.

12. Among the subordinate Thikanas of the Jaipur State, Chomu, Samode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Diggi, Achrole, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Sikar is the richest Thikana and at the same time the largest in area.
13. Jaipur, the capital of the State, is the largest city in Rajputana. It is served by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to the south-west of Delhi. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A. D. 1728 and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by a large number of tourists, and among the many places of interest may be mentioned the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the Historic Palace of Amber, the Ancient Capital of the State; the Ram Niwas and Zoological Gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum; the School of Arts; the Alligator Tank or Talkatora; and the Galta, a place of holy pilgrimage for the Hindus. The city is provided with electric light and an up-to-date system of water supply. The new Water Works have cost nearly forty-three lakhs of rupees (including consequential drainage) and were opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the 13th of March, 1931. The city is well supplied with Medical Institutions; the most important of these is the Mayo Hospital, which is well equipped and organised in every way and enjoys a high reputation in Rajputana. As mentioned elsewhere in the report, a new General Hospital, to be named the "Lady Willingdon Hospital," is under construction. The State Zenana Hospital, which has been designed for eventual expansion to 160 beds, was declared open by Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba on the 13th of April, 1931. Of the educational institutions, the Maharaja's College, which is a first grade college teaching up to the M.A. Standard, the Sanskrit College and the Girls School may be mentioned. Dyeing, carving in marble, enamelling in gold, pottery, jewellery and brass work are the local industries, while the Central Jail is well-known for its durries and carpets.
14. There are some 300 miles of Railway within the State limits, including 181 miles owned by the State; and there are some 306 miles of metalled, and 234 miles of unmetalled roads.
15. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post Offices at the close of the year under report being 114. In addition to the Raj Post Offices, there are 82 Imperial Post Offices.
16. There are no Raj Telegraph Offices but there are 26 Government Telegraph Offices in the State. Jaipur is connected to the General Trunk Telephone System; there are already nearly two hundred telephone connections in Jaipur City.
17. The State has a coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi,' the coins struck being the Gold Mohur, which contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and is sold at present for about Rs. 32-2-2 (British coin) and, though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and, to a limited extent, in other parts of India; the Jharshahi Rupee weighs about 174.73 grains, its present market value being slightly higher than that of a British Indian Rupee; and small silver and copper pieces.
18. The Jaipur seer weighs Rs. 88 Jharshahi or Rs. 86 Kaldar and the Jaipur yard measures 36½ inches.
19. Jaipur local time does not coincide with Standard Time, the latter being in advance of the former. The maximum and minimum variations are respectively 41½ minutes in February and 10½ minutes in November.
20. The State Official year begins on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of August.
21. The total receipts for the year 1935-36 were Rs. 1,49,36,893 including interest on investments, as compared with Rs. 1,29,13,694 in 1934-35. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,30,53,774 as against Rs. 1,21,58,942 in 1934-35.
22. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.
23. Captain His Highness Sarmad-i-Rajahai Hindustan, Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraaj Sir Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur II, G.C.I.E., who is the thirty-ninth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911, and is now in his twenty-fifth year. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family, from which His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan

Some Important
Thikanas of Jaipur.

Jaipur City.

Means of
Communication.
Vide Ap. XXXVI.

Postal System.

Telegraph and
Telephone.

Currency.

Weights and
Measures.

Local time.

Official year.

Annual Revenue
and Expenditure.

Tribute to
Government.

H. H. the Maharaja
Sahib Bahadur.

of Rajputs. Maharaja Man Singhji was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the Gaddi on the 7th of September, 1922.

24. During His Highness' minority, the administration of the State was carried on by a Council. After studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passing the Diploma Examination of the Chief's College, His Highness proceeded to England in July, 1929, to undergo a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On his return to Jaipur in October, 1930, he was given a practical insight into the working of the administration, and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 3rd of June 1935. His Highness was married to the sister of H. H. Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th January, 1924. He contracted a second marriage with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Summer Singhji of Jodhpur on the 24th April, 1932. By the first marriage, he has a daughter, and a son and heir, born, respectively, on the 13th June, 1929 and the 22nd October, 1931. By the second marriage, he has two sons, the first of whom was born in England on the 5th May, 1933, and the second in Jaipur on the 10th December, 1935.

Dynastic Salute.

25. The Maharaja of Jaipur has a dynastic Salute of seventeen guns and a local salute of nineteen guns.

His Highness' Movements.

26. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur returned from England on the 6th of September, 1935. His Highness visited Delhi from the 19th to the 22nd of March, 1936, when he stayed with His Excellency the Viceroy; and again from the 13th to the 16th of April, 1936, to attend the Farewell Banquet given by the Ruling Princes to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon. His Highness left for Ootacamund on the 21st of April, and returned from there on the 15th of May, 1936. His Highness left Jaipur for Jodhpur on the 17th of May and flew to England from Jodhpur on the 19th idem, returning to Jaipur from England on the 23rd of August, 1936.

His Highness' Public Engagements.

27. On the 11th of October, 1935, His Highness received an address from the Municipal Board, Jaipur, welcoming His Highness on his return from Europe and congratulating him on the conferment of the honour of the Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. On the 12th of October, 1935, His Highness received an Address of Congratulation from the citizens of Jaipur, at a largely attended public meeting held in the Ramniwas Gardens, Jaipur.

28. On the 6th of November, 1935, His Highness presided over the prize-distribution ceremony of the Man Nobles' School, Goner.

29. On the 17th of November, 1935, His Highness was present at the opening ceremony of the Aerodrome at Sanganer performed by the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Industries and Labour Member of the Government of India.

30. On the 25th of February, 1936, His Highness presented new Colours to the 1st Battalion of the Jaipur Infantry; and on the 4th of March, 1936, he made a speech at the dinner held at the Infantry Lines to celebrate the presentation of the new Colours to this regiment.

31. On the 11th of March, 1936, His Highness delivered the following speech at the opening ceremony of the Lady Willingdon Hospital, Jaipur, performed by Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon:—

“YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

When we last had the honour of Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon's presence in Jaipur some three years ago, I had the pleasure of asking her to allow her name to be associated with a new hospital which I then contemplated building to meet the ever-growing needs of my people for more up-to-date methods of medical treatment than could be provided at the Mayo Hospital. Her Excellency was gracious enough to accede to my request and thanks to this happy augury and to the inspiration thus afforded I was able to lay the foundation stone of the new Lady Willingdon Hospital in March, 1934.

Whilst the major part of the cost is being found from State revenues, I am glad to say that about 3½ lacs out of a total expenditure of some twenty lacs has been subscribed by private

individuals, and I take this opportunity of once again recording my appreciation to all those whose generosity has helped us to carry out our scheme.

While I am very happy in welcoming Her Excellency to my State to-day, I am saddened by the thought that owing to the impending departure of Their Excellencies from India, it may,—although we all hope to the contrary,—be the last occasion that we shall have her in our midst. It is for this reason that I am especially glad to think that Her Excellency's name which is already famous throughout India for her active sympathy in all matters connected with the welfare of the peoples of this country, will be permanently associated with an institution in Jaipur to alleviate the lot of the sick and suffering.

In spite of our best efforts we much regret that it has not been found possible to present the Hospital to-day in its completed form, but sufficient progress has been made to give a good idea of what may be expected when the buildings are finished. It would have been a sore disappointment to us all if Lady Willingdon had left India before performing the opening ceremony herself and this was the reason for our anticipating matters as we have done.

Before asking Her Excellency to open the new building, I should like briefly to recapitulate the advantages and new features of modern medical treatment which the Hospital will finally provide. The responsibility for the medical side of the lay-out and arrangements devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Huban, the Director of Medical Services, and these were carried out architecturally by Mr. Ryan, the State Architect, in collaboration with Mr. J. Stinton Jones. It is to these persons that the credit for the ingenuity of the construction and arrangements of the Hospital is due and I would like to express my appreciation of their efforts which have achieved such excellent results.

As a result of inspection and study of several of the modern hospitals in Europe and India, it was decided that the best type of hospital for Jaipur would be a compact, three-storeyed main building, which would bring about a decrease in the cost of maintenance, simplify nursing arrangements, provide more centralised operation theatre, X-ray and laboratory services, and less expensive and more efficient sterilisation services, disinfection and air-conditioning plants.

A feature of the general design is the exterior of the Hospital in which simplicity has been carried to an architectural maximum with a view to the avoidance of all possible ornamental details which might harbour dust, obstruct ventilation or interfere with the suitability of the building for the reception and treatment of patients.

In the X-ray Department accommodation has been provided for the most up-to-date appliances. A special Tuberculosis ward has been constructed on the top floor in which every facility will be provided for the efficient treatment of this and other allied diseases.

The cost of construction in terms of the number of beds provided might be considered rather high. But it has to be borne in mind that the building will accommodate all the administrative offices connected with the State Medical and Public Health Departments and cannot therefore be considered as unnecessarily extravagant.

We feel truly grateful to Your Excellency for the interest you have displayed in our scheme and for the great kindness you have shown in giving up so much of your valuable time to visit Jaipur to-day and perform this opening ceremony. There are, we know, many other buildings in India called after Your Excellency, but we in Jaipur feel rightly proud of our own and trust that this new Hospital when completed will not prove in any respect inferior to other institutions which have the honour to bear Your Excellency's name.

I shall now ask Your Excellency to declare open the Jaipur Lady Willingdon Hospital."

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon made the following reply :—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am delighted to have been able to come to Jaipur to-day in order to open this fine Hospital which you are doing me the honour of naming after me. I am most grateful to Your Highness for extending to me this invitation, which I accepted with the greatest pleasure. I have happy recollections of other occasions when His Excellency and I have been so kindly and hospitably entertained in Jaipur, and it makes me very sad to think that this may be the last time I shall be able to visit you. But I shall always be glad to remember that the institution by

which my name is commemorated in Jaipur is to be one, as Your Highness has remarked, devoted to the alleviation of sickness and suffering.

I am sure that I shall only be voicing the feelings of all of you when I say that a very deep debt of gratitude is due to all those generous subscribers and most particularly to His Highness and his Government whose munificence has made possible the erection of this splendid up-to-date Hospital. I should like also to add my word of congratulation to the appreciation which His Highness has already expressed to the designers and builders of this Hospital. With its air-conditioning and all the modern and ingenious devices which have been incorporated in it to provide for the scientific and efficient treatment and the general comfort of the patients, it will almost amount to a positive inducement to come and enjoy ill health!

And now, before saying good-bye to you all, I must thank Your Highness once again for your kindness in inviting me to perform this ceremony to-day. I only wish His Excellency could have accompanied me, as I know what a pleasure it would have been to him to be here for one last visit to Jaipur. But he sent his very good wishes for the prosperity and success of this institution and wished me to bid good-bye to you all on his behalf.

I pray with all sincerity that your efforts may be crowned with success and that those who come hereafter to be treated in this Hospital may be healed of their sickness or may at least be relieved of their suffering and given a fresh lease of life and hope.

I now have the greatest pleasure in declaring open the Jaipur Lady Willingdon Hospital."

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Birth of the Third Maharaj Kumar Sahib.

32. Among the memorable events of the year under report, mention may be made of the birth, to Her Highness the Second Maharani Sahiba, of a second son, the Third Maharaj Kumar Sahib. This happy event took place at the Rambagh Palace at 12 noon on the 10th of December, 1935. In honour of this auspicious event, all courts, offices and educational institutions etc. were closed for 5 days, the city was electrically illuminated and the customary number of prisoners were released.

Demise of His Imperial Majesty King George V.

33. The news of the death, on the 20th of January 1936, of His Imperial Majesty King George the V, Emperor of India, was received in the Jaipur State with the deepest grief. On receipt of official intimation from the Resident at Jaipur, 101 "Minute Guns" were fired from the Nahargarh Fort on the 21st of January, 1936; all offices, courts, educational institutions etc. throughout the State were closed for three days (21st, 22nd and 23rd of January, 1936) and "Hartal" (suspension of business) and "Agta" (closing of slaughter-houses, kilns etc.) were observed on the 21st January. Flags on all State buildings were half-masted until the 29th January, 1936 (i.e. the date following that on which the Funeral was held). The Naqqar Khana of the Gobind Deoji's Temple was closed for three days (21st, 22nd and 23rd January, 1936) and Naqqar Khana, Harabangla Chowki, Mahadeoji-ka-Nautch and playing of the Band were stopped until the 29th January, 1936. "Lawazma" for ceremonies was not issued to the public until the 29th January; and the State officials and Sardars were ordered to observe "Matam" and to wear mourning dress. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur sent a cablegram conveying to His Majesty King Edward the VIII and to the Queen Mother his sincere condolences and deep sympathy in their sad bereavement; and sent instructions to London to have a wreath placed on his behalf on the coffin of His late Majesty.

Funeral of His Late Majesty.

34. On receipt of information of the date of burial, a salute of 70 "Minute Guns" (corresponding to the age of the late King-Emperor) was fired from the Nahargarh Fort before sunset on the 28th January, 1936, on which date all Offices, Courts etc., throughout the State were closed; "Hartal" and "Agta" were observed; prayers were held in mosques, churches and temples and a Memorial Parade for His late Majesty was held. His Highness the Chief Commandant personally commanded the Parade. The Naqqar Khana of Govind Deoji was stopped on the day of the funeral and all places of entertainment in the City were closed upto 6 p. m.

35. In accordance with His Highness' Commands, Full Court Mourning was observed until the 20th of July, 1936, and Half Mourning from the 21st of July to the 20th of October, 1936, inclusive. The general mourning continued upto the 28th of January, 1936, the date of the funeral.

36. On the 25th of January, 1936, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur held a Durbar in the Diwan-i-A'am to receive official intelligence from the Resident of the Accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty King Edward the VIII. At this Durbar, the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, delivered the following speech :—

"YOUR HIGHNESS,

It is my duty which I also regard as a privilege to attend this Darbar which has been especially convened by Your Highness to receive the auspicious intelligence of the accession of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII to the Throne of his Fathers and I am charged by the Government of India to convey this intelligence to Your Highness in the words of the following Proclamation :—

"WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord "King George the V of blessed and glorious memory by whose decease the Imperial Crown "of Great Britain and Ireland and all other His Late Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully "come to High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. "We the Governor-General of India and the Members of the Governor-General's Council there- "fore do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim "that the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is "now by death of our late Sovereign of happy memory become our only lawful and rightful "Liege Lord Edward the VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and British "Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do "acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection beseeching "God by whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Eighth with "long and happy years to reign over us.

LONG LIVE THE KING"

His Majesty King Edward the Eighth being present in Council was pleased to make the following Declaration :—

"YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The irreparable loss which the British Commonwealth of Nations has sustained by the "death of His Majesty My beloved Father has devolved upon me the duty of Sovereignty. I "know how much you and all My subjects with, I hope I may say, the whole world feel for Me "in My sorrow and I am confident in the affectionate sympathy which will be extended to My "dear Mother in her overpowering grief.

"When My Father stood here 26 years ago he declared that one of the objects of His life "would be to uphold constitutional Government.

"In this I am determined to follow in My Father's footsteps and to work as He did "throughout His life, for the happiness and welfare of all classes of My subjects.

"I place My reliance upon the loyalty and affection of My peoples throughout the Empire "and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments to support Me in this heavy task and I pray God "will guide Me to perform it."

His Highness made the following reply :—

"COLONEL EVANS-GORDON AND GENTLEMEN,

We have listened with feelings of sincere gratification and deep interest to the announcement that His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VIII has been proclaimed King of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. It is difficult for me to give adequate expression to my feelings and to those of my people that would be befitting to this occasion, as the demise of our beloved Sovereign King George V, which has overwhelmed us with sadness and sorrow, is still fresh in our hearts.

The news of His Majesty's death was received in Jaipur with the deepest grief and I have already conveyed to His Majesty King Edward and to the Queen Mother my message of condolence and sympathy in their sad bereavement. His late Majesty's gracious solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects and the kindly and generous interest which he always showed towards the Indian States will ever remain a vivid and enduring memory with us all.

We recollect with pleasure and pride the memorable visit of His Majesty King Edward to India some 14 years ago as Prince of Wales, when his genuine interest and true sympathy with the people of India gave rise to feelings of loyal and devoted attachment to the Royal House.

It will always be my sincere endeavour to follow the traditions of my Family in loyalty and devotion to the Throne and I desire on this momentous occasion to assure our new Sovereign of the deep loyalty and unswerving allegiance of myself and my people.

A long life, prosperous reign and Divine protection to His Majesty King Edward VIII is our earnest prayer."

Flags were hoisted to the mast-head at the commencement of the Darbar and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the Nahargarh Fort after His Highness' speech.

King-Emperor's
Birthday.

37. The Birthday of His Imperial Majesty King-Edward the VIII, which fell on the 23rd of June, 1936, was celebrated in the usual manner, the day being observed as a public holiday and a Royal Salute of 31 guns being fired.

Visits of Ruling
Princes and
Notables.

38. The following Ruling Princes and Notables visited Jaipur during the year under review :—

RULING PRINCES.

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur—in October, 1935.
November, 1935.
December, 1935.
and April, 1936.
- (2) His Highness the Maharaja of Panna—in November 1935.
- (3) His Highness the Maharaja of Sirmur—in January, 1936.

NOTABLES.

- (4) Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon—in March 1936 (vide paragraph 31 above).
- (5) Her Highness the Maharani of Jodhpur—in April 1936.
- (6) Her Highness the Maharani of Kotah—in October-November, 1935.
- (7) Her Highness the Maharani of Panna—in November, 1935.
- (8) The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Industries & Labour Member of the Government of India—in November 1935 (vide paragraph 29 above).
- (9) Air-Marshal Sir Edgar and Lady Ludlow-Hewitt—in November 1935.
- (10) Major-General A. M. Mills—in March 1936.

Visits of the
Hon'ble the Agent
to the Governor-
General.

39. The Hon'ble Lt-Colonel Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana arrived in Jaipur on the 24th February, 1936 and stayed till the 28th *idem*. He again visited Jaipur from the 11th to the 13th of March, 1936.

His Highness'
Birthday and
Festivals.

40. The Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the annual festivals were observed in the customary manner. His Highness took part in the following :—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| (1) Balidan of Maha Ashtami | .. .. | on the 5th October 1935. |
| (2) Nau-Ghoron-ki-Pooja | .. .. | on the 6th October 1935. |
| (3) Vijai Dashmi (Daschra) | .. .. | on the 7th October 1935. |
| (4) Sawari Shalak .. .. | .. .. | on the 8th October 1935. |
| (5) Sard Purnima .. .. | .. .. | on the 11th October 1935. |
| (6) Deepmalika .. .. | .. .. | on the 26th October 1935. |
| (7) Gangore .. .. | .. .. | on the 26th March 1936. |
| (8) Balidan of Maha Ashtami | .. .. | on the 29th March 1936. |

Darbars.

41. Darbars were held on the occasions of the festivals mentioned at serial numbers (3), (5), (6) and (7) above.

36. On the 25th of January, 1936, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur held a Durbar in the Diwan-i-A'am to receive official intelligence from the Resident of the Accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty King Edward the VIII. At this Durbar, the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, delivered the following speech :—

"YOUR HIGHNESS,

It is my duty which I also regard as a privilege to attend this Darbar which has been especially convened by Your Highness to receive the auspicious intelligence of the accession of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII to the Throne of his Fathers and I am charged by the Government of India to convey this intelligence to Your Highness in the words of the following Proclamation :—

"WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord "King George the V of blessed and glorious memory by whose decease the Imperial Crown "of Great Britain and Ireland and all other His Late Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully "come to High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. "We the Governor-General of India and the Members of the Governor-General's Council there- "fore do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim "that the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is "now by death of our late Sovereign of happy memory become our only lawful and rightful "Liege Lord Edward the VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and British "Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do "acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection beseeching "God by whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Eighth with "long and happy years to reign over us.

LONG LIVE THE KING"

His Majesty King Edward the Eighth being present in Council was pleased to make the following Declaration :—

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"The irreparable loss which the British Commonwealth of Nations has sustained by the "death of His Majesty My beloved Father has devolved upon me the duty of Sovereignty. I "know how much you and all My subjects with, I hope I may say, the whole world feel for Me "in My sorrow and I am confident in the affectionate sympathy which will be extended to My "dear Mother in her overpowering grief.

"When My Father stood here 26 years ago he declared that one of the objects of His life "would be to uphold constitutional Government.

"In this I am determined to follow in My Father's footsteps and to work as He did "throughout His life, for the happiness and welfare of all classes of My subjects.

"I place My reliance upon the loyalty and affection of My peoples throughout the Empire "and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments to support Me in this heavy task and I pray God "will guide Me to perform it."

His Highness made the following reply :—

"COLONEL EVANS-GORDON AND GENTLEMEN,

We have listened with feelings of sincere gratification and deep interest to the announce- ment that His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VIII has been proclaimed King of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. It is difficult for me to give adequate expression to my feelings and to those of my people that would be befitting to this occasion, as the demise of our beloved Sovereign King George V, which has overwhelmed us with sadness and sorrow, is still fresh in our hearts.

The news of His Majesty's death was received in Jaipur with the deepest grief and I have already conveyed to His Majesty King Edward and to the Queen Mother my message of con- dolence and sympathy in their sad bereavement. His late Majesty's gracious solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects and the kindly and generous interest which he always showed to- wards the Indian States will ever remain a vivid and enduring memory with us all.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Council of State.

43. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, with the assistance of a Council, which is called the "Council of State" or "Mahakma Khas."

Personnel of the Council of State.

44. The Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhry Mohammad Din, Revenue Member, Council of State, retired from State service with effect from the 6th of December, 1935. During the period from the 6th of December, 1935, to the 20th of January, 1936, (both days inclusive) Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora, Sigha Member, Revenue Department, acted as Revenue Member, in addition to his own duties. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur having selected Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E., who had retired from the post of Financial Commissioner of the Punjab in January, 1936, as successor to the Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Din, Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz assumed charge of the office of Revenue Member, Council of State, Jaipur, on the 21st of January, 1936.

45. The personnel of the Council at the close of the year 1935-36 was as follows :—

President and Member-in-Charge of the Reserved Departments	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
Vice-President	Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Education Member	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner.
Finance & Public Works Member	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Judicial Member	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpayi, C.I.E.
Home Member	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrole.
Revenue Member	Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.

Sigha Member.

46. Lt.-Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora continued to act as Sigha Member in the Revenue Department. As mentioned in para. 44 above, he acted as Revenue Member, Council of State, in addition to his own duties, from the 6th of December, 1935, to the 20th of January, 1936, (both days inclusive).

Distribution of work.

47. The arrangement of Portfolios and the distribution of work at the close of the year 1935-36 will be found in Appendix IV.

Committee of Sardars.

48. The function of the Committee of Sardars, which is a purely consultative body, is to advise the Council on such matters as may be referred to it, particularly those relating to the rights and privileges of Sardars. The personnel of the Committee was revised in February, 1936. The Committee now consists of :—

- (1) Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu ;
 - (2) Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi ;
 - (3) Thakur Hari Singh of Achrole ;
 - (4) Thakur Kushal Singh of Geejgarh ;
 - (5) Thakur Bishan Singh of Bissau ;
- and (6) Thakur Kalyan Singh of Khachriawas.

Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol is the convener of the Committee.

42. Lt.-Colonel K. A. G. Evans-Gordon of the Political Department assumed charge of the office of Resident at Jaipur from Lt.-Colonel L. E. Barton on the 20th of November, 1935. On the 2nd of December, 1935, Lt.-Colonel Evans-Gordon paid an official visit on *His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur* at the Rambagh Palace. *His Highness* paid a return visit at the Residency the same day. Lt.-Colonel Evans-Gordon made over charge of the Jaipur Residency to Lt.-Colonel H. M. Wightwick, Resident, Western Rajputana States, on the 4th of June, 1936. Lt.-Colonel H. M. Wightwick was relieved by Mr. F. V. Wylie C.I.E., I.C.S., on the 8th of August, 1936.

**The British
Representative.**

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

LAND REVENUE.

Revenue Divisions.

51. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into two divisions, each under a Dewan, who works under the direct control of the Revenue Member of the Council. Each division is composed of Nizamats under the charge of Nazims and the Nizamats are sub-divided into Tehsils in charge of Tehsildars.

52. There are 11 Nizamats with 29 Tehsils as detailed below :—

EASTERN DIVISION

<u>Nizamats.</u>						<u>Tehsils.</u>
Dausa	..	..	..	..	..	Dausa. Baswa. Sikrai. Lalsot.
Hindaun	..	..	..	..	..	Hindaun. Ghonsla. Toda Bhim. Mahwa.
Gangapur	..	..	..	..	..	Gangapur. Wazirpur. Bamanwas. Nadoti.
Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	..	..	Sawai Madhopur. Khandar. Bonli Malarna-Donogar.
Kot Kasim	..	..	..	..	..	(No Tehsil).

WESTERN DIVISION

Sawai Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	Sawai Jaipur. Chaksu.
Amber	..	..	..	..	..	Amber. Jamwa-Ramgarh.
Sambhar	..	..	..	..	..	Sambhar. Danta-Ramgarh. Mozamabad.
Shekhawati (<i>Jbunjibuni</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	Shekhawati.
Torawati (<i>Nim-ka-Thana</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	Torawati. Bairath.
Malpura	..	..	..	..	..	Malpura Toda-Raisingh. Niwai.

Personnel.

53. Pandit Iswar Narain Kichlu, B.A., LL.B., continued to be Dewan of the Eastern Division and Munshi Fida Ali Khan that of the Western Division.

49. In addition to the Committee of Sardars, there is a Legislative Committee whose functions are to make such recommendation, in regard to the amendment of, or addition to, the existing laws of the State as may appear necessary, and to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to the Committee by the Darbar. Consequent on the retirement from the State service of the Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhry Mohanumad Din and of the grant of leave without pay for two years to Munshi Kunwar Lal Bapna, B.A., LL.B., Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E., and Munshi Jagannath Prasad, B.A., LL.B., were appointed as members of the Legislative Committee, in January, 1936, in the place of the two officers above mentioned. The personnel of the Legislative Committee at the end of the year 1935-36 was as follows :

Legislative
Committee.

Chairman	..	..	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Members	..	..	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpayi, C.I.E. Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E. Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode. Munshi Jagannath Prasad, B.A., LL.B. Seth Shco Prasad Khetan.

50. The Report of the Wills' Enquiry Committee (a reference to which was made in paragraph 50 of the Administration Report for 1934-35) was still under His Highness' consideration at the close of the year under review.

Inquiry regarding
status of certain
Thikanedars.

Demand and Collections.

60. The subjoined table shows the demand and collections under various heads :—

		Demand		Collections	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue proper	..	40,44,772	40,09,269	39,39,347	38,96,928
Miscellaneous revenue	..	5,68,882	5,75,047	5,17,980	5,38,383
Matmi	.. ..	77,864	1,10,074	71,051	91,782
Tribute	.. ..	6,24,103	6,24,848	5,77,739	5,89,034
Horse commutation etc.	..	7,40,989	7,45,314	6,72,816	6,71,338

General Remarks

61. Owing to rainfall being heavy in some parts and late in others, the Kharif crop suffered to a certain extent. Prices of agricultural produce continued to be low and economic conditions in the rural area were not satisfactory. Remissions amounting to Rs. 4,789 were granted in Khalsa villages paying cash rent. A meeting of Revenue Officers of the State was held at Jaipur in April 1936 and important measures relating to rural reconstruction were initiated. The success which has attended these measures will be dealt with in the Report for the following year. Considering the total area of the State, the area under actual cultivation is far from satisfactory, a vast portion of culturable land remaining fallow. Special efforts are being made to bring some of these areas under the plough.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSION CASES.

62. The following succession cases were decided during the year :—

Name of Thikana in which succession took place.	Name of deceased Jagirdar.	Name of successor whose succession sanctioned.	Relationship of successor to the deceased.	Estimated income of the Jagir.
				Rs.
Shahar	Anoop Singh	Jaswant Singh	Adopted son	25,000
Ladana	Kalyan Singh	Sheodan Singh	Real son	17,917
Lalpura	Raja Bijai Singh	Chatar Singh	Real son	5,000
Deorawas	Bijai Singh	Sheo Pratap Singh	Real son	9,160

AGRICULTURE.

63. Pandit K. R. Joshi, L. Ag., continued to be Agricultural Officer of the State.

64. Experiments were continued at the Basi Agricultural Demonstration Farm and notable results were obtained in respect of different crops specially in the case of wheat and cotton. A varietal trial of three Punjab wheats, namely 9 D, C. 518 and C. 591 was carried out in different places. These varieties were found to be superior to the *desi* wheat and it has been decided to introduce them in the State. Wheat No. C. 591 has the additional qualification of being rust-resistant. In the varietal trial of cotton, No. C. 520 proved superior to the *desi* variety, both in yield and ginning percentage.

65. The work of distributing ground-nut seed was extended to the tehsils of Amber, Lalsot and Dausa. Cultivation of ground-nut is now gaining a foot-hold in the Gangapur, Wazirpur and Hindaun tehsils. The shelling plant set up in the preceding year continued its work. It shelled 12,336 maunds of the nut as against 4,300 in 1934-35.

66. Sales of improved seeds during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

54. The strength of the staff of the department was the same as in the preceding year, Establishment.
namely :—

2 Dewans
2 Naib Dewans
11 Nazims
29 Tehsildars
31 Naib Tehsildars.

The two temporary Tehsildars and the three temporary Naib Tehsildars who were employed in 1934-35 in Shekhawati and Gangapur Nizamats continued to work during the greater part of the year under report. A Nazim was placed on special duty for the inspection of Tehsils. These inspections have proved very useful and office work in Tehsils is now more carefully attended to.

55. Of the total area of 16,682 sq. miles of the State, Khalsa area was, according to the latest survey, 3,202 sq. miles at the end of the year. The latter figure does not include the area of 7 villages, out of 15 villages resumed in the preceding year and of 8 villages escheated during the year under report, as they have not so far been surveyed. Khalsa Area.

56. The escheat of 8 villages raised the total number of Khalsa villages from 2,109 in 1934-35 to 2,117 during the year as below :— Khalsa Villages.

							1934-35
Farmed :—							
To cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	572
To others	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Kept under direct management :—							
Cash-rented	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182
Grain-rented	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
TOTAL							2,117

57. The Khalsa area under cultivation increased by 580 bighas, as below :—

Area Cultivated.

						1934-35	1935-36
						Bighas	Bighas
Irrigated	..	..	..	..	..	3,98,719	3,37,993
Unirrigated	..	..	..	..	..	9,97,021	10,58,327
TOTAL						13,95,740	13,96,320

58. There was an increase in the number of Khalsa wells and tanks also as detailed below :—

Wells and Tanks

						1934-35	1935-36
Wells :—							
In use	..	..	..	..	..	30,234	31,928
Out of use	..	..	..	..	..	13,959	13,061
TOTAL						44,193	46,989
Tanks :—							
In use	..	..	..	..	..	423	464
Out of use	..	..	..	..	..	154	180
TOTAL						579	644

59. Eight villages and 2,161 Bighas of land escheated to the State ; their rental value will be known when they are surveyed.

Escheats to the Darbar.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

73. Pandit Pashupati Nath Kaul continued to hold the office of Settlement Officer and B. Chhail Behari Lal, B.A., that of Superintendent, Land Records.

74. In 376 Khalsa villages of the four Tehsils of Chaksu, Sambhar, Amber and Torawati cash rents were introduced and progress in this direction is being made in the other Tehsils also of the Western Revenue Division.

75. About 1,017 cases relating to external and internal boundary disputes and rent-free holdings were disposed of during the year. B. Chhail Behari Lal, Superintendent, Land Records, was specially deputed to attend to internal boundary disputes.

76. Survey of the towns of Bandikui, Dausa and Gangapur was undertaken and completed during the year.

77. The number of students in the Patwar School at Jaipur was 108 ; 62 students appeared at the annual examination, of whom 34 were declared successful by the Examination Committee.

78. Forty local candidates were given training in Settlement work.

79. The annual Land Records papers were inspected in all the tehsils, and nine resumed and other villages were surveyed by the Land Records Staff, which at the end of the year consisted of :—

Sadar Qanungos	..	..	..	..	2
Girdawar Qanungos	..	..	..	..	37
Office Qanungos	..	..	..	..	29
Patwaries	..	..	..	..	576
TOTAL ..					644

80. Revision of the settlement of Sambhar Shamlat Area was taken up during the year, by the end of which the work of map and record correction was completed.

81. The expenditure of the Settlement Department during the year amounted to Rs. 38,831, the total cost of settlement operations, since their initiation thirteen years ago, aggregating Rs. 18,57,362.

82. An important feature of the year was the commencement of Survey operations in the Panchpana villages in Shekhawati, at the cost of the Thikanas concerned. Out of 370 villages under Survey and Settlement, work was completed in 122 by the end of the year, at a total cost of about Rs. 35,000.

SAMBHAR SHAMLAT.

83. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, comprising the town of Sambhar and 12 hamlets, is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur States. Its administration is conducted by a body, known as the Sambhar Shamlat Board, which consists of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. Pandit Mulchand Tiwary, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge of the Chief Court of Jaipur and Mehta Ranjit Mal, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge of the Chief Court of Jodhpur were appointed in November, 1934, and in January, 1935, respectively, to represent the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Governments on the Board.

84. Under the scheme for the administration of the Shamlat Area introduced in 1925, the Controlling Officer, the Executive Officer and the Police Officer of the area are appointed alternately from the Jaipur and the Jodhpur services every three years. During the year under report the Controlling Officer was from Jodhpur and the Executive and the Police Officers were from Jaipur.

85. An hospital in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and two Lower Primary Schools are maintained by the Shamlat Administration and a Primary school for girls is run by the Sambhar Municipality.

86. The receipts and expenditure of the Area are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

Kind of seeds.					Quantity issued in 1934-35		Quantity issued in 1935-36	
					Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Arhar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	148	7	63	—
Ground nut .. .. .	..	..	..	..	103	21	466	9
Cotton seed C. 320 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	164	23
Sugar cane No. 213 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	76	30
Sugar cane No. 290 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	76	10

A quantity of Jamnagar Bajra was also distributed for cultivation and the results obtained prove that this variety gives twice the yield of the local variety. About 97 different kinds of implements of improved type were sold and given on hire.

67. A vehicle equipped with improved seeds, implements and lantern slides on agricultural subjects was taken along the Ajmer, Panta and Newai roads. During its itinerary, 33 villages were visited and the demonstrations given were attended to by about 11,000 agriculturists, who were much interested in what was shown to them.

68. Four Zamindars admitted in the preceding year left the Farm after receiving necessary training. The scheme for the training of Zamindars, sanctioned towards the end of the preceding year, commenced functioning during the year. Twenty-two Zamindars—19 from Khalsa areas and 3 from Thikanas, were admitted to the Zamindari school, all of whom were under training at the close of the year.

69. Side boring was done in 14 wells round about Basi and the supply of water in those wells increased considerably.

70. The breeding of Murra buffaloes and Malvi cows was continued at the Farm. On the 1st September, 1935, the herd consisted of 132 heads of cattle. During the year there were 38 births, 26 sales, 17 deaths, 1 transfer and 1 purchase, leaving 127 cattle at the close of the year, namely 40 of the Murra breed and 87 of the Malvi breed. 4 Malvi bulls, which were available for disposal, were readily sold.

71. Castration by the bloodless method of Dr. Burdizzo was continued. Castrators were appointed during the year for the Tehsils of Ghonsla, Mahwa, Sikrai and Nadoti, and there along with men working in the tehsils of Sawai-Jaipur, Dausa, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Nizammat Kot Qasim, castrated about 5,000 animals during the year.

72. The receipts and expenditure of the department are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

RECEIPTS					1934-35	1935-36
					Rs.	Rs.
Dairy Produce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,023	3,647
Farm Produce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	196	194
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	346	131
TOTAL					4,565	3,972
EXPENDITURE					Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16,246	18,808
Contingent expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11,533	20,922
Capital expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,566	6,629
TOTAL					31,345	36,359

maintenance of the Head and the Assistant Superintendents' offices and the pay of the Travelling Auditor and his staff. The pay of the Superintendent is met from State Revenues. The Khotei Thikana contributes Rs. 5,217 towards supervision charges. For local management by Kamdars, the percentage is not to exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the current income of each estate. The particular needs of the heavily indebted Thikana of Dhula, however, necessitated this percentage being raised to $8\frac{1}{2}$, a corresponding reduction being simultaneously made in supervision charges.

93. The cost of supervision and management was in the aggregate 11.67 per cent of current income as against 12.19 per cent in the preceding year.

Liabilities.

94. The figures below show the progress made during the year in liquidating private debts (including cash loans taken from the State) of the estates under management :—

	Rs.
Total liabilities	12,34,938
Amount struck off	6,191
Balance	12,28,747
Payments made	1,09,666
Outstanding at the end of the year excluding claims under investigation	11,19,081

Investments.

95. Subjoined are the details of investments and withdrawals :—

	Rs.
Investments at the beginning of the year	64,170
Amount invested during the year	41,643
Total investments	1,05,813
Withdrawals during the year	6,385
Amount transferred to the account of the released estates	1,000
Total withdrawals	7,385
Balance of investments at the end of the year	98,428

96. The details of the investments are as below :—

	Rs.
5 per cent 1945-55 loan	5,300
5 per cent 1940-45 loan	3,200
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1947-50 loan	21,200
Post Office Cash Certificates	5,700
On fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur Branch	7,958
Savings Bank, Jaipur Branch of the Imperial Bank of India	54,870
TOTAL	98,228

Education.

97. There were 60 wards of school-going age. Of these, 8 were at the Mayo College, Ajmer, 2 at the Daly College, Indore, 21 at the Man Nobles School at Goner, 1 at the Jobner School, 3 at the Mission School, Jaipur, 1 at the Sanskrit College, Jaipur, 3 were studying outside the State, while 20 were attending village schools or were too young to receive any education. One ward was receiving mental treatment at Ranchi.

98. Besides the above, six wards were serving in the various units of the Jaipur State Forces.

Improvements.

99. Summs aggregating Rs. 56,085 were spent on improvements to, and construction of, walls, bunds, buildings etc. as compared with Rs. 34,454 in the preceding year.

General Remarks.

100. The scheme for improved management of small Thikanas with incomes below Rs. 1,000, referred to in the preceding year's Report, was brought into force on the 1st December, 1956. Its salient feature is that two Girdawars are appointed for each area to take

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial System.

108. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice is guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of State is the highest tribunal. Appeals lie to the Council from decrees or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original civil jurisdiction when (1) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the court of first instance and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeds Rs. 10,000 or (2) the decree or final order involves some claim or question to property of like amount or value. References lie to the Council when the decree or final order has been passed by a full bench of the Chief Court constituted by all the Judges of the Court, and such Judges are equally divided in their opinion. On the Criminal side, the orders of acquittal or conviction passed by the Chief Court are final but all sentences for capital punishment or imprisonment for life are subject to confirmation by the Council. Capital sentence, it may be noted, is not now inflicted in the State.

Classes of Courts.

109. There was no change in the number or the constitution of the Civil and the Criminal Courts. Their different classes and the powers exercised by each class are detailed in the sub-joined table :—

CIVIL COURTS.

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
(1) Chief Court	.. 1	<p><i>Original extraordinary</i>—Any case transferred to its file.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—(i) First appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p> <p>(ii) Second appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges and Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their ordinary or extraordinary appellate jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Revisional</i>—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 634, Civil Procedure Code.</p>
(2) District Judge's Court	.. 1	<p><i>Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>Original Ordinary</i>—All suits valued above Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p>
(3) Subordinate Judges' Courts	.. 7	<p><i>Original Ordinary</i>—All suits valued upto Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Original Extraordinary</i>—Suits valued upto Rs. 10,000.</p>

charge of all small Thikanas lying within it. The cost of the Girdawars is included in the Court of Wards establishment budget; the Thikanas do not contribute towards supervision charges but only pay for the necessary number of Shahnas engaged.

101. The work done during the year resulted in a steady improvement in the conditions prevailing in the various Thikanas and among their tenantry. Every endeavour was made to improve the lot of the tenants by the issue of better varieties of seeds notably the Punjab wheat and the Jamnagar Bajra.

KHETRI THIKANA.

102. On return from Europe on the 10th October, 1935, Raja Sardar Singh joined the Mayo College the following day. His examination results were very satisfactory, he having stood first in the examination of the Post Diploma Course. In May, 1936, he proceeded to Kashmir for a stay of five months. He was accompanied there by Mr. Ede, a Professor of the Mayo College, who was engaged as his companion for two months, on the expiration of which Mr. G. A. Carroll, Manager of the Thikana, who also went there for his recess, took over charge.

103. A total sum of Rs. 1,49,012 was spent on Public Works as compared with Rs. 1,33,441 in the preceding year.

104. The receipts and expenditure of the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

RECEIPTS

				1934-35	1935-36
				Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	..	..	..	6,98,944	6,94,620
Other sources	..	..	..	3,10,290	3,04,233
			TOTAL	10,09,234	9,98,853
Expenditure	..	..	..	9,12,843	9,15,392
Surplus	..	..	..	96,391	83,461

105. The financial position of the Thikana is very satisfactory, as is evident from the following figures :—

				1934-35	1935-36
				Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance	..	..	..	2,10,183	2,27,545
Investments in Government paper and other securities				26,88,133	29,59,322
			TOTAL	28,98,316	31,86,867
Debts and loans due to the Thikana	..			1,85,309	1,90,939
GRAND TOTAL	..			30,83,625	33,77,806

PUREJAT.

106. Isolated properties owned by the Darbar outside the Jaipur State are known as Purejat. These consist of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural land, etc., in Delhi, Allahabad, Ajodhia, Benares, Hardwar, Pachokar (U. P.), Ellichpur (C. P.), Buthanpur (C. P.) and Aurangabad (Deccan). The Purejat are managed by a Munsarim under the control of the Revenue Member of the Council.

107. Realisations increased from Rs. 27,908 in 1934-35 to Rs. 32,479 during the year. The expenditure, apart from public works, rose by Rs. 4,301 from Rs. 17,050 to Rs. 21,351. The increase is due to remissions, refunds and legal expenses.

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
		<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All cases exclusively cognizable by Court of Session.
		<i>Appellate</i> —(i) Appeals against conviction by—
		(a) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates if the sentence of none of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment and
		(b) District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class, when the conviction is not under Section 117 Jaipur Penal Code, subject in both the cases to the provisions of Sec. 313, Cr. P. C.
		(ii) Appeal against orders of acquittal passed by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, when presented by the complainant.
		(iii) Appeal against such other orders passed by District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class as are declared appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
		<i>Revisional</i> —Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, provided such jurisdiction has not been exercised by a District Magistrate.
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges' Courts	.. 4	<i>Original</i> —All cases declared by the Darbar under Section 183, Sub-Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exclusively triable by such court.
(4) District Magistrates' Courts (Nazims & Faujdar, Jaipur City)	.. 12	<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21 and Schedule II, Cl. iv). <i>Original Extraordinary</i> —Enhanced powers under Section 19-A Criminal Procedure Code. <i>Appellate</i> —Appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second or third class. <i>Revisional</i> —Against the orders of all Subordinate Courts unless such jurisdiction has been exercised by a Court of Session.
(5) Magistrate, 1st Class	.. 1	<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. iii and Schedule III, Cl. i).

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
		<i>Appellate Extraordinary</i> —First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Munsifs and Tahsildars, when specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Court.
(4) Nazim's Court, Kot-Kasim	.. 1	<i>Original</i> —All suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(5) Munsif's Courts	.. 10	<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All suits valued upto Rs. 500. <i>Original Extraordinary</i> —Suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(6) Tahsildars' Courts	.. 19	<i>Original</i> —Suits valued upto Rs. 50 where one party is a cultivator.

CRIMINAL COURT.

(1) Chief Court	.. 1	<i>Original Extraordinary</i> —Any case transferred to its file. <i>Appellate</i> —(i) Appeals against acquittals by— (a) Sessions Judges. (b) Assistant Sessions Judges and (c) Any other Court, when presented by the Public Prosecutor under directions from any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Darbar. (ii) Appeals against convictions by— (a) Sessions Judges. (b) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates in case the sentence of one or all of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and (c) Magistrates, when the conviction is under Section 117 of the Jaipur Penal Code, subject in all the cases, to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code. (iii) Appeals against such other orders passed by Sessions Judges, as are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure. <i>Revisional</i> —Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 351 Criminal Procedure Code.
(2) Sessions Judge's Court	.. 1	<i>Principal Criminal Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i>

lines and such agreements have so far been concluded with the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jodhpur, Katauli, Kishengadh, Kotah, Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Bhopal and Dholpur. Negotiations for the conclusion of a formal Extradition Treaty with the Indore State did not prove successful. In practice, however, reciprocity in extradition, on the basis of sufficient *prima facie* evidence, exists between the Jaipur and the Indore States. The negotiations for the conclusion of an Extradition agreement with the Patiala State are still in progress.

118. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur States, is administered by a body known as Sambhar Shamlat Board, consisting of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. The jurisdiction to demand or to grant extradition is exercised in this area by the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Governments through the Departments dealing with matters relating to extradition within their respective territories. The period during which each Government control extradition within the area coincides with the term of the office of the States' nominee to the post of Executive Officer of the area, the authorities to whom the States delegate their jurisdiction communicating direct with the Executive Officer.

119. Agreements for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from the State Military Forces have been entered into with the Dharangadhara, Dungarpur, Idar, Malerokotla, Sirmur and Dhar States.

120. Details of the extradition cases dealt with during the year are given in Appendix XX. The Jaipur Government asked for extradition in 121 cases, in 59 of which it was granted. In 246 cases extradition was demanded from the Darbar, in 181 of which it was given.

CLASS OF COURT	No.	POWERS	
(6) Magistrates, 2nd Class	.. 10	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. ii and Schedule III, Cl. ii).	
(7) Magistrates, 3rd Class (Tahsildars)	.. 20	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. i and Schedule III, Cl. iii).	
110. The year witnessed no change in the personnel of the Chief Court or in that of the subordinate judiciary, Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.R., continuing to hold the office of Chief Justice.			Personnel.
111. The number of civil original suits rose in institution from 12,410 in 1934-35 to 12,575 during the year. Nearly 85 per cent of the newly instituted suits were simple money suits. The realizations in execution of decrees declined by Rs. 20,356 from Rs. 6,00,617 to Rs. 5,80,261.			Civil Work.
112. The number of criminal cases rose in institution from 10,387 to 10,438. The rise is chiefly due to a larger number of cases challaned by the Police.			Criminal Work.
113. The enactments and rules in force in the State at the end of the year are exhibited in Appendix XIX.			Legislation.

REGISTRATION.

114. The work done by the Registration Department during the year is compared below with that performed during the preceding year :—

		1934-35	1935-36
Number of documents registered	..	2,286	2,318
		Rs.	Rs.
Registration fees	.. ..	3,133	3,312
Stamp Duty	.. ..	31,678	35,390
Talbana etc.	.. ..	310	293
Miscellaneous including copying fees	..	2,141	2,183
Total receipts	..	37,262	41,378
Expenditure	.. ..	2,519	2,446
Net receipts	.. ..	34,743	38,932

115. It will be observed that there was an increase in the number of documents registered as well as in the total income, the net receipts of the department being better than those of the preceding year by Rs. 4,189.

EXTRADITION.

116. The Treaty made with the British Government in 1868 regulates the extradition of offenders between the Jaipur State and British districts in respect of certain heinous offences specified therein. Accused persons are, however, now exchanged on the basis of reciprocity for other offences also. A reciprocal arrangement has also been made with the British authorities for the surrender of recovered stolen property, where extradition of the offender is not demanded.

117. Since 1873, Extradition Agreements for the mutual surrender of offenders have, from time to time, been concluded with the States of Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhind, Loharu, Nabha, Patiala and Udaipur. Extradition with the Gwalior State is regulated under the Henry-Wyllie Rules. These arrangements have not proved altogether satisfactory under present conditions. Proposals were, therefore, made to various States for the revision of the agreements on modern

Jaipur Transport Corps.
Vide Ap. XXIII.

125. The Jaipur Transport Corps was raised in 1889. The strength of the unit, which was commanded by Major Thakur Hukam Singh Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., was 283 officers and men with 191 carts and 424 animals, as compared with 290, 191 and 429, respectively, during the preceding year. The Corps was on active service in Chitral in 1895, on the North-West Frontier in 1895-98, in Mesopotamia during the Great War of 1914-19, and in the Afghan War of 1919.

Sawai Man Guards.
Vide Ap. XXIV.

126. His Highness' Infantry Body Guard has been designated the Sawai Man Guards. It was raised on the 1st September, 1932, by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who is its Colonel-Commandant. Its strength was raised from 384 officers and men in 1934-35 to 524 during the year. Besides one officer, who was attached to the 3rd Battalion Grenadiers Guards in London, one officer and eight non-commissioned officers and men were deputed to receive training in various courses at different centres and with different Regiments in British India.

2nd Jaipur Infantry.
Vide Ap. XXV.

127. Major Lakhi Ram Bahadur, M.C., M.V.O., I.D.S.M., continued to command the 2nd Jaipur Infantry, which was raised on the 1st September, 1932. Its strength was the same as in the preceding year, viz. 323 officers and men. The battalion was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, and the Military and the Assistant Military Advisers, Rajputana States Forces.

Artillery.
Vide Ap. XXVI.

128. The Artillery, is used for saluting purposes only. It has 35 muzzle-loading guns drawn by bullocks. Its strength was 138 officers and men as against 142 in the preceding year. Twenty pairs of bullocks are maintained to draw the guns.

Lansdowne Military Hospital.
Vide Ap. XXVII.

129. The Lansdowne Military Hospital, which is the central institution for the administration of medical relief to all the units of the State Forces is in the immediate charge of a Commissioned Medical Officer, who works under the general supervision of the Director of Medical Services of the State. Its superior staff consists of two State Officers and two Indian Officers. Six hundred and eighty-nine indoor and 31,829 outdoor patients (including civil outdoor patients) were treated and 309 operations were performed. The total expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 23,080.

POLICE.

Personnel.

130. Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., and Rai Bahadur Lala Dewan Chand continued to be Inspector General and Deputy-Inspector General of Police, respectively.

Strength.
Vide Ap. XXVIII.

131. One Traffic Inspector, seven Head Constables, twenty-eight foot-constables and one clerk were added to the Police Force, which raised its total sanctioned strength from 2,561 officers and men in 1934-35 to 2,598 during the year, as detailed below :—

					1934-35	1935-36
Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	1	1
Superintendents	..	..	..	..	9	9
Personal Assistant to I. G. P.	..	..	..	..	1	1
Police Prosecutor	..	..	..	..	1	1
Inspectors	..	..	..	..	18	18
Traffic Inspector	..	..	..	..	—	1
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	85	85
Office clerks	..	..	..	..	39	40
Head Constables	..	..	..	..	285	292
Constables	..	..	..	..	1,836	1,864
Chowkidars	..	..	..	..	260	260
Menials	..	..	..	..	25	25
TOTAL					2,561	2,598

Expenditure.

132. The actual cost of the department aggregated Rs. 7,41,944 as compared with Rs. 7,39,033 during the preceding year—an increase of Rs. 2,911.

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION.

MILITARY.

121. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Commandant of the Jaipur State Forces, which were re-organised in 1931-32 and formed into a Corps entitled "The Jaipur Corps." The Chief Commandant is the supreme executive authority in military affairs, which he administers with the assistance of his Chief Staff Officer. Colonel G. Craster, C. B. E., D. S. O., held the post of Chief Staff Officer until his retirement on the 31st October, 1935, when His Highness the Chief Commandant himself took over charge of the Chief Staff Office. Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota held the office of Commander of the Jaipur Corps till the 31st March, 1936, when he proceeded on 90 days privilege leave preparatory to retirement. The post of Corps Commander was abolished with effect from the 30th June, 1936.

122. The subjoined table exhibits the different classes of the units of the corps and the expenditure of each during the year as compared with that during the preceding year :—

			1934-35	1935-36
			Rs.	Rs.
A CLASS (FOR GENERAL SERVICE)				
The Jaipur Lancers	..	..	4,37,446	4,46,804
The 1st Jaipur Infantry	..	..	3,11,724	3,01,367
The Jaipur State Transport Corps	..	..	1,77,650	1,56,841
B CLASS (FOR INTERNAL SECURITY)				
The Sawai Man Guards	..	..	2,51,171	2,87,222
The 2nd Jaipur Infantry	..	..	86,377	88,243
C CLASS (IRREGULARS)				
Artillery (including Magazine)	..	..	41,119	31,108
TOTAL	..	..	13,05,527	13,21,587
Lansdowne Military Hospital	..	..	21,280	23,080
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	13,26,807	13,34,667

123. The Jaipur Lancers, which was raised on the 1st December, 1923, was commanded by Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota until the 31st March, 1936, when he retired and was succeeded by Lt. Colonel C. O. B. Daunt, M.C. The strength of officers and men and of horses of the unit decreased from 555 and 533 in 1934-35 to 528 and 523, respectively, during the year. The Regiment was in Camp at Chandlai from the 16th November to the 10th December, 1935. One State Officer, two Indian Officers and eight other ranks were deputed for training in different courses of instruction.

124. The Infantry was raised on the 1st of December, 1923. Lt. Colonel Bhim Singh Thapa, M.C., I.O.M., commanded the unit throughout the year. Its strength was 775 officers and men as against 772 in the preceding year. The battalion was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, in March 1936, and by the Military Adviser, Rajputana State Forces, in May and June 1936. Eight State Officers, 4 Indian Officers and 14 other ranks were sent to undergo training in various courses during the year.

Constitution.

Military Units
and their
Expenditure.

Jaipur Lancers.
Vide Ap. XXI.

1st Jaipur Infantry
Vide Ap. XXII.

these were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the Thakur being sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo six weeks' imprisonment.

Percentage of Convictions.

138. From the following table it will be seen that there has been a steady improvement in the percentage of convictions, due to the special attention now paid to prosecution work, by having a full time Prosecuting Superintendent working under the special supervision of the Deputy Inspector General :—

	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases reported	Percentage of cases convicted to tried	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried
1933-34	22	57	58
1934-35	24	64	56
1935-36	33	74	67

Property stolen and recovered.

139. The statistics of property stolen and recovered are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
				Rs.	Rs.	
1934-35	1,848	778	42	2,64,834	91,155	34
1935-36	1,552	695	45	1,86,576	54,870	30

Gambling.

140. Of the 14 cases registered under the Gambling Act, 11 ended in conviction and one in acquittal, the remaining two being under trial at the end of the year.

Criminal Tribes.

141. The total number of registered members of Criminal Tribes was 13,293 as compared with 13,328 during the preceding year, as detailed below :—

					1934-35	1935-36
Chaukidar Minas	..	..	..	..	12,636	12,570
Baories	..	..	..	..	147	161
Sansis	..	..	..	..	459	472
Kanjars	..	..	..	..	86	90
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	13,328	13,293

142. The policy initiated about three years ago of encouraging deserving Minas by the issue of passes exempting them from presence at the roll-call has, on the whole, proved a success. In few cases the leniency was found to have been abused.

Sansi Settlement at Dhibru.

143. A settlement for Sansis was established during the year at Dhibru in Tehsil Toda-Rai Singh. Thirty-eight Sansis with their families have so far joined the settlement, which is in charge of an Inspector of Police. 1,200 bighas of land have been placed at the disposal of the settlement for cultivation. A Taqavi grant of Rs. 5,700 was sanctioned by the State, out of which bullocks and agricultural implements have been purchased for the settlers, whose fields have been connected to the Toddi-Sagar Canal for purposes of irrigation. The settlers are given every possible facility to earn an honest livelihood.

Finger Prints.

144. The number of slips sent for record to the Finger Print Bureau at Mount Abu was 1,042 as against 1,963 in the preceding year. In order to improve the efficiency of the Finger Print Branch, it is proposed to train a sufficient number of Head Constables at the Finger Print Bureau at Ajmer. The first batch deputed for the purpose during the year consisted of three Head Constables.

133. Punishments awarded during the year and in 1934-35 are compared below :—

Discipline.

					1934-35	1935-36
Dismissed	{ Officers	..	..	..	—	—
	{ Men	..	..	..	16	19
Discharged	{ Officers	..	..	..	—	—
	{ Men	..	..	..	13	24
Degraded	{ Officers	..	..	..	3	6
	{ Men	..	..	..	13	17
Suspended	{ Officers	..	..	..	4	2
	{ Men	..	..	..	76	31
Fined	{ Officers	..	..	..	2	1
	{ Men	..	..	..	32	39
Punished judicially	{ Officers	..	..	..	—	—
	{ Men	..	..	..	—	11

134. One Officer and 47 men resigned and 5 men deserted. 304 officers and 2,267 men were rewarded, 304 officers and 2,119 men were given commendation certificates and a total sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid in cash rewards.

135. Crime continued to decline, the total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police being 2,843 as compared with 3,134 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 291 cases. Serious crime also decreased as is shown by the following figures :—

Crime.

						1934-35	1935-36
Murders	..	..	..	..	..	41	36
Dacoities	..	..	..	..	..	14	9
Robberies	..	..	..	..	..	59	34
Burglaries	..	..	..	..	..	820	791
Cattle thefts	..	..	..	..	..	411	297

136. Shekhawati was singularly free from dacoity and robbery during the year, which reflects credit on the police staff working in that district.

137. The following cases need special mention :—

(1) *Sankotra Riot*—Owing to the ever-increasing demand for land revenue made by the Jagirdar of Sankotra, the tenants of the village decided to leave their holdings and settle down in a Khalsa village. Mina Kalu Patel was the leader of the movement for migration and the Jagirdar-Thakur Fateh Singh wished to effect his arrest. With this object in view, the Thakur with a party of his servants, armed with guns, swords and lathis raided on the 15th June, 1936, the house of a Mina, wherein Kalu was reported to be sleeping. One of the Thakur's men entered the house and wounded Ram Kumar Mina, who was sleeping on a cot, with a sword, mistaking him for Kalu. This led to the assembly of the Minas of the village, who rallied to the aid of their brethren. To scare them away, the Thakur fired three shots. Birdha Mina, the younger brother of Kalu, was taken by the Thakur's men to the Garh, where he was beaten. On the incident being reported at the Jamwa-Ramgarh Police Station by Ram Kumar and Birdha Minas, the Police took up the case. 15 persons, including Thakur Fateh Singh were sent up for trial by a Special Tribunal appointed to try the case. Of the 15 accused, nine including the Thakur were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. The sentence inflicted on the Thakur was a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, two weeks' imprisonment.

(2) *Bagwara Riot*—Whilst on tour towards Bagwara on the 29th March, 1936, Thakur Bhairon Singh, Superintendent of Forests, arrested 4 men of Bagwara Thikana for the offence of cutting young trees within the limits of the State Forest. He was attacked by about 15 employees of the Thikana, who attempted to rescue the arrested persons. A fracas ensued, during which the attacking party succeeded in rescuing one of the four. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Bagwara was also involved in the case. He and 15 of his men were prosecuted. 9 of

Incidence of consumption and taxation.

185. The incidence of consumption and taxation per head of population is shown below:—

	<u>Incidence of consumption</u>		<u>Incidence of taxation</u>	
	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1935-36</u>
Country Liquor .. ..	.023 L. P. Gallon	.024 L. P. Gallon	2.93 annas	3.30 annas
Opium	3.35 Mashas	3.15 Mashas	1.72 "	1.74 "
Charas .. ..	.85 "	.82 "	9.025 Pies	8.7 Pies
Ganja .. ..	.039 "	.043 "		
Bhang	3.69 "	4.3 "		

Country Liquor.

186. The contract for the exclusive supply of country liquor is held by the Amritsar Distillery Company since the 1st September, 1930. The supply rate per London proof of Gur-liquor, which was Rs. 2-6-0 in 1930-31 was gradually reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 on the 1st September, 1935, on which date the contract was renewed to the same company for a further period of two years.

187. The system of disposal by auction of the right of retail vend remained in force throughout the State except in the outlying Nizamat of Kot Kasim which continued to remain under the outstill system, under which the right of manufacture and sale is farmed to one man.

188. There was no change in the rates of still-head duty which were as follows:—

	<u>Per London Proof Gallon</u>
	Rs. a. p.
In Jaipur City	7 8 0
In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh	5 2 6
In the whole of the State except Jaipur City and the Tahsils of Khandar & Toda Rai Singh	6 1 6

The strength of liquor for retail sale also remained the same namely:—

10 Under-proof ..	In Jaipur City
10 Under-proof ..	In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh
30 Under-proof ..	
40 Under-proof ..	
10 Under-proof ..	In the whole of the State except Jaipur City and Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh.
30 Under-proof ..	

189. The prices fixed for retail sale by vendors were as below:—

<u>Strength</u>	<u>Liquor plain per bottle</u>	<u>Liquor spiced per bottle</u>
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
10 U.P.	1 9 0	1 12 0
30 U.P.	1 2 0	1 4 0
40 U.P.	0 12 0	—

190. Despite the decrease in the number of shops from 297 in 1934-35 to 293 during the year, the total consumption increased from 41,697 to 44,670 London proof gallons. The rise is evidently attributable to close check exercised on smuggling and illicit distillation.

Foreign Liquor.

191. Eight licenses for the sale of foreign liquor were issued during the year, as compared with seven in 1934-35.

180. The working of the Department continued to be very satisfactory, the receipts having risen by Rs. 4,33,682 from Rs. 10,91,842 in 1931-32 to Rs. 15,25,524 during the year under report. The expenditure during the corresponding period increased by Rs. 34,495 only, from Rs. 1,52,322 in 1931-32 to Rs. 1,86,815 in 1935-36.

Income and
Expenditure.

181. Consequent on high rates prevailing in the outside markets, cotton and wool were exported in larger quantities. Wider publication of notices of cattle fairs held in the State and reduction in the export duty on sheep and goats had the effect of increasing the sale and export of these animals.

182. Three new Customs outposts were established at Banthal in Toda Raisingh Circle, Sikandra in Dausa Circle and Ismailpura in Bairath Circle and the outpost of the Railway Out-Agency in the Ramganj Bazar in Jaipur city was abolished, raising the total number of outposts from 275 at the beginning of the year to 277 at its close.

General Remarks.

EXCISE.

183. Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyarelal Bhargava, B.A., was Commissioner of Excise and Customs, throughout the year.

Personnel.

184. The receipts of the Department continued to rise, the net surplus being better by Rs. 31,439 than that of the preceding year, as will be seen from the following details:—

Receipts and
Expenditure.

RECEIPTS

	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Country Liquor—</i>		
Still-head duty	2,70,557	3,06,505
License fee for retail vend	66,153	73,919
TOTAL ..	3,36,710	3,80,424
<i>Foreign Liquor—</i>		
License fee	2,024	2,141
<i>Opium—</i>		
Import Duty	2,58,625	2,55,855
License fee for retail vend	30,278	35,510
TOTAL ..	2,88,903	2,87,145
<i>Hemp Drugs—</i>		
Import Duty	1,06,034	1,00,856
License fee for retail vend	17,687	18,602
TOTAL ..	1,23,721	1,19,458
Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.	10,194	5,515
Total receipts ..	7,61,552	7,94,681

EXPENDITURE

	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.
Staff	34,084	35,170
Rewards	5,973	5,991
Travelling allowance	7,903	9,945
Miscellaneous, including contingencies, uniforms etc. ..	5,758	4,298
Total expenditure ..	53,698	55,404
Surplus ..	7,07,854	7,39,277

						1934-35	1935-36
Illicit sale	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Illicit possession	..	..	..	..	..	214	168
Illicit cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	15	5
Illicit distillation	..	..	..	..	..	108	52
Breaches of conditions of license	..	..	..	..	..	27	30
Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	29	22
TOTAL ..						398	282

Salt.

203. Salt revenue from different sources aggregated Rs. 8,87,992 as against Rs. 9,20,949 as detailed below :—

						1934-35	1935-36
						Rs.	Rs.
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1869	..	..	..	..	..	2,75,000	2,75,000
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1879	..	..	..	..	..	4,13,309	4,13,309
Amount received from the Government of India on account of Royalty	..	..	..	..	..	2,21,523	1,90,189
Amount of duty realised through the Customs Department under the Salt-Petre (Khara) Rules	..	..	..	..	..	10,966	9,323
Amount realised from the contract for "Khara"	..	..	..	..	..	151	171
TOTAL ..						9,20,949	8,87,992

STAMPS.

204. Court-fee and Revenue Stamps are printed under the orders of the Finance Member of the Council and the work connected with their custody and sale is done in the Sadar Treasury, Jaipur.

205. The sale proceeds of Court-fee Stamps increased by Rs. 17,053 from Rs. 3,26,314 in 1934-35 to Rs. 3,43,367 during the year, but those of Revenue Stamps decreased by Rs. 2,213 from Rs. 54,937 to Rs. 52,724.

RAJ POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

206. The Jaipur State has a Postal Service of its own functioning within its territory, and issues its own postage stamps. There is no interchange of mails etc. between the Imperial and State Post Offices.

207. Formerly postal work in the Mofussil used to be done by Khabar Navises (News-writers) of the Khabar Department in addition to their own duties. During the year the Postal Department was entirely separated from Khabar Department, and it was re-organised and placed in charge of a full-time Superintendent in the person of Rai Sahib Munshi Kishen Dayal Singh, a retired Superintendent of the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department, who took over charge of his duties on the 1st March, 1936.

208. Letters and parcels of the State Departments and Offices used to be carried free formerly; since November, 1928, postage at prescribed rates is levied on them.

209. There is a Central Post Office at Jaipur City. In the district, there were 113 branch offices at the end of the year, located at the headquarters of Nizamats and Tehsils and in important villages in the Khalsa and Jagir areas.

210. The income of the department aggregated Rs. 68,821 as compared with Rs. 62,286 in 1934-35 as detailed below :—

192. Poppy is not cultivated in the State. The right of supplying opium to the State for issue to retail vendors was farmed to Messrs Sheo Prasad Gauri Shankar Khetan of Jaipur for the year under report, at the following rates :—

Biscuit Opium	Rs. 16 0 0 per seer at the Jaipur Warehouse
	Rs. 16 8 0 per seer at the Mofussil Warehouses
Ball Opium	Rs. 14 0 0 per seer at the Jaipur Warehouse
	Rs. 14 8 0 per seer at the Mofussil Warehouses

193. The right of retail vend was sold by public auction. The vendors were supplied the drug either from the Central Godown at Jaipur or from the Mofussil Warehouses at Rs. 17 per seer of biscuit and ball opium.

194. The import duty both on Biscuit and Ball opium was fixed at the rate of Rs. 29 per seer.

195. The maximum price allowed for retail sale by vendors was Rs. 55 per seer.

196. The number of shops remained the same namely 225, while the consumption decreased from 9,191 seers in 1934-35 to 8,636 seers during the year.

197. The contract for the supply of Hemp drugs during the year was given to Tewari Govind Narain of Jaipur at the following rates :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Charas	23	6	0 per seer
Ganja	3	0	0 per seer
Bhang (of Jaipur growth)	8	0	0 per maund.
Bhang (from Hoshiarpur)	15	0	0 per maund.

198. The retail vendors were supplied at the following rates :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Charas	24	4	0 per seer.
Ganja	3	0	0 per seer.
Bhang	21	0	0 per maund.

199. The rates of import duty were the same as in the preceding year viz :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Charas	30	0	0 per seer.
Ganja	10	0	0 per seer.
Bhang	7	0	0 per maund at Jaipur
.. ..	7	8	0 per maund in Mofussil

200. The right of retail sale was sold by public auction, as usual, the prices fixed for sale by vendors being the same as in 1934-35, namely :—

Charas	Rs. 70 per seer (14 annas per tola)
Ganja	Rs. 30 per seer (6 annas per tola)
Bhang	Rs. 40 per maund (Rupee one per seer)

201. The number of shops increased from 197 to 205, the consumption being as noted below :—

	1934-35	1935-36
Charas	2,332 seers	2,251 seers.
Ganja	107 seers	119 seers.
Bhang	269 maunds	296 maunds.

202. The number of excise offences detected during the year under report decreased from 398 to 282 as shown below :—

Opium.

Hemp Drugs.

Offences.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Personnel.

212. The department remained in charge of Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C., I.S.E. (Retd.). In May, 1936, he proceeded on leave for four months and a half when Mr. L. M. Baines, Executive Engineer, Irrigation, officiated for him. Mr. C. J. Parker was appointed State Architect with effect from the 19th June, 1936, vice Mr. B. J. Ryan, M.C., O.B.E., whose services were terminated. Mr. N. G. Bhattacharyya was appointed Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings with effect from the 14th June, 1936. Mr. G. D. Kundaji relieved Mr. Ryan of the Hospital Division on the 21st May, 1936. Mr. H. E. M. Fawcett was in charge of the Electrical Department till the 9th February, 1936, when he was relieved by Mr. J. D. Addison.

Expenditure.

213. The expenditure of the departments under the control of the State Engineer during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

						1934-35	1935-36
						Rs.	Rs.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	58,765	62,573
Buildings & Roads:—							
(a) Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	9,80,806	21,58,303
(b) Roads	..	..	..	..	..	4,50,301	3,79,202
(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements					..	21,246	23,005
Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	6,18,867	6,59,123
Imarat Department	..	..	..	..	..	1,12,203	1,19,310
Cotton Presses & Ginning Factory				..	..	34,659	59,927
Gas Works, Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	1,052	—
Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	35,192	36,756
State Saloons	..	..	..	..	..	8,592	5,508
Electric Installation	..	..	..	..	..	4,71,283	3,71,901
Water Works	..	..	..	..	..	2,98,640	2,56,151
Contribution and other Budget works				..	..	2,20,360	4,94,732
TOTAL						33,11,766	46,26,291

Buildings.

214. A number of important works were carried out during the year. Additions and alterations were made in the Rambagh Palace and a block for A. D. Cs was constructed. Five new bungalows for State officials were built. The main building of the Lady Willingdon Hospital was completed, as also the buildings of the Aerodrome at Sanganer. The opening ceremony of the Aerodrome was performed on the 17th November, 1935, by the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., Member for Industries and Labour of the Government of India. The work of construction of the barracks for the Sawai Man Guards was in progress.

Communications.

215. Resurfacing and tarring was done on the Khatipura Road near Jaipur city, and many roads in and near the city were metalled and treated with tar. The road from Bairath upto the border of the Alwar State and the road from Pataunda Railway station to Mahabirji's temple were completed.

Irrigation.

216. The rainfall at Jaipur was below the average but it was fairly good in the district. The area under irrigation decreased from 1,11,388 bighas in 1934-35 to 98,577 during the year,

					<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-36</u>
					Rs.	Rs.
Sale of ordinary stamps	..	..	..	..	31,180	40,318
Sale of service stamps	..	..	..	..	23,943	20,364
Receipts from other sources	..	..	..	..	7,161	7,939
					<hr/>	<hr/>
				Total	62,286	68,621

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,926 as against Rs. 40,362 in the preceding year, the net receipts of the department being Rs. 24,893 as against Rs. 21,724 in 1934-35.

211. To give more facility to the public for posting their correspondence, 32 new letter-boxes were put up, raising their total number from 149 at the beginning of the year to 181 at its end. Better arrangements were also introduced for clearance of letter-boxes at the capital as well as in the district.

tion by experts in Bombay, to be true cotton cloth. Another interesting fact that emerges from these excavations is a definite confirmation of the view that the Buddha image was not evolved until about the 2nd century A. D. Nor does there now remain any doubt as to Bijak-ki-Pahari having been the very place whence the Asoka edict, until recently known as the Bhabru edict, was removed in 1840. The Director has, however, found no evidence in support of M. Renaud's identification of Bairat with the Po-le-ye-to-lo of Hsuen Tsang. A small valley on the south side of the scene of excavations, was presumably occupied in the pre-historic period. A few of the rough boulder built platforms in this valley were explored and yielded chert flakes and cores similar to those found in the Indus Valley sites.

225. Some trial excavations carried out at Chatsu revealed the fact that the stone wall which surrounds a part of the main town went right round it. A temple of about the 11th century A. D., outside the walled town, was brought to light for the first time.

226. The only works of conservation taken in hand during the year were the clearance of jungle from, and levelling up of the grounds around, the beautiful cenotaphs of the past rulers of Jaipur situated outside the town of Amber and the clearance of debris from around a temple known as Kalyan Rajji-ka-Mandir at the same place. An inscription brought to light on this temple shows that it was built during the time of Raja Bhagavata Dasa during the reign of Akbar.

227. Some 40 inscriptions were copied and deciphered. Many of them pertain to the reign of the rulers of the Jaipur State. About 160 photographs of antiquities, recovered by excavation, and of other monuments, were taken.

228. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 17,833.

JAIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Different Sections of the Railway.

229. The Jaipur State Railway, which has been constructed on the metre-gauge of 3 feet, 3½ inches has a total length of 181·11 miles. Its different sections were opened between the years 1905 and 1924, as detailed below :—

				<u>Date of opening.</u>	<u>Miles.</u>
Sanganer-Sawai Madhopur Branch :—					
Sanganer to Newai	..	..	..	.. 10th November, 1905	32·18
Newai to Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	.. 17th October, 1907	41·23
					<hr/> 73·41
Jaipur-Jhunjhunu Branch :—					
Jaipur to Reengus	..	..	..	.. 19th December, 1916	36·64
Reengus to Palsana	..	..	..	.. 6th April, 1918	14·17
Palsana to Sikar	..	..	..	.. 1st December, 1922	17·02
Sikar to Nawalgarh	..	..	..	.. 18th September, 1923	16·95
Nawalgarh to Jhunjhunu	..	..	..	.. 1st August, 1924	22·92
					<hr/> 107·70
				TOTAL	181·11

Transfer of its Management from B. B. & C. I. Railway to the State.

Recruitment of Superior Staff.

230. Upto the 31st March, 1936, the Railway was worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company under an Agreement. After giving one year's notice to the Company, the agreement was terminated on the 1st April, 1936, when the management was taken over by the State.

231. Superior staff consisting of the following officers had to be appointed earlier, on the dates mentioned, in order to conduct negotiations with the B. B. & C. I. Railway in connection with the transfer and to make necessary preliminary arrangements for the working of the Railway :—

- (1) Mr. S. D. Gupta, M.B.E., M.A., lately Chief Accounts Officer of the Eastern Bengal Railway, appointed Agent on the 19th September, 1935.

the revenue realisations falling, in consequence, from Rs. 3,53,229 to Rs. 3,51,621. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 6,59,123 as against Rs. 6,18,867 during the preceding year.

217. Chaperwara North Canal, Torri Sagar Canal, Ramgarh Canal and Moran Sagar Canal were remodelled. Tanks at Khandar and Surwal, a canal from Galai Sagar and a Bund at Chorara were constructed.

218. The demand for private connections from the Ramgarh Water Works continued to be heavy, it having increased from 307 to 744 during the year. The number of public stand posts was the same as in the preceding year viz. 298. The average amount of water pumped per day rose from 11,96,141 gallons in 1934-35 to 12,37,076 gallons during the year, as also the revenue realised from Rs. 41,835 to Rs. 62,944.

Ramgarh Water Works.

219. An outfall drain from Moti Katla to Rajamal's Talab and intramural branch drains in Purani Basti were the more important works completed during the year. The total cost on drainage works aggregated Rs. 61,338 as against Rs. 94,309 in 1934-35.

Drainage of Jaipur City.

220. Certain improvements were introduced in the working of the department, with the result that the running cost of the Power House was reduced and savings were effected in the cost of transmission and of distribution of energy.

Electrical Department.

221. There has been an increase in the number of consumers—the total number being over 3,500. The gross revenue realised amounted to Rs. 4,18,000 as compared with Rs. 3,56,167 in 1934-35.

222. A High Tension line was taken to the Sanganeer Aerodrome and Distribution lines were erected in the new Town Planning Area outside the Aimer gate. A good deal of wiring work was done in Rambagh Palace, the Lady Willingdon Hospital, the Man Guards barracks, the City Palace and the new bungalows.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

223. The Archaeological Department was started as a temporary measure in November, 1935, with Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, C.I.E., M.A., late Director General of Archaeology in India, as its Director. The duties of this officer consist in the exploration of ancient mounds and buried city sites in the State, the listing, repair and conservation of monuments of architectural and historical interest and the collecting and decipherment of old inscriptions and other records relating to the history of the State.

224. The principal task of excavation, undertaken by this officer, at the suggestion of Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance Member, Council of State, was the exploration of an ancient site at Bairat, well known as the capital of Virata of the Mahabharata fame in whose court the five Pandava heroes and their spouse, Draupadi, passed incognito the thirteenth year of their exile. Bairat was one of the well known mint-towns during the reigns of Akbar and his successors and there is no doubt that numerous antiquities including architectural remains lie buried in the lofty mound on which the present town stands. The ancient remains explored at Bairat during the year under report are situated on the top of a low hill known as Bijak-li-Pahari. The operations revealed a most interesting Asoka temple, circular on plan, which like the well known rock-hewn Chaitya at Junnar, originally contained a stupa. This stupa had been cut away by an unknown explorer about a hundred years ago but if the tradition about the discovery by him, of a golden casket, is correct, this antiquity must have been enshrined in this very stupa. Fragments of an Asokan stone umbrella and a stone bowl in the same technique which were brought to light in and around the temple also belonged to the same stupa. Numerous fragments of two Asoka pillars characterised by the usual lustrous polish were also found on the lower terrace. This discovery increases the number of known Asoka pillars to 16. The upper terrace supported a Vihara or monastery for the residence of Buddhist monks and nuns. This monastery differs in its arrangement from those in other sites. In the east wall of this monastery was found a small pottery jar enclosing 36 well preserved silver coins, 8 of the punch-marked variety and 28 of Greek and Indo-Greek kings. The earliest Greek king represented in this group is Heliokles (circa 140 B. C.) and the latest Hermaios (circa 20-25 A. D.) This discovery attests the circulation of punch-marked coins down to the 1st century A. D. and the fact that part of Rajputana was under the influence of Greek rule during that period. A small piece of cloth, in which the punch-marked coins had been wrapped is found, on examina-

- Ticket Printing.** 242. Two Ticket Printing Presses were ordered from England. They were received towards the end of the year and were in process of installation. Passenger-tickets required during the year were obtained from the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
- Buildings.** 243. In the absence of suitable state buildings, a private house was rented for the headquarters offices. A site for office buildings has been selected and plans and estimates are under consideration. Construction of bungalows for the superior officers was in progress and other necessary works were undertaken.
- Rules.** 244. Under the new management, the State Railway became an independent organisation and separate sets of rules in connection with various matters affecting its staff were framed.
- Accidents.** 245. No serious accidents occurred during the year.
- Capital cost.** 246. On the 1st April, 1936, when the management was taken over by the State, the capital expenditure of the Railway stood at Rs. 76,62,000. Further capital expenditure actually incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 6,94,000.
- Preliminary expenses.** 247. Preliminary expenses incurred in making arrangements for taking over the working of the railway amounted to Rs. 22,533.
- Earnings.** 248. The net earnings of the Railway during the last five years of its management by the Company are tabulated below :—

<u>Year.</u>			<u>Net earnings.</u>
			Rs.
Ending 31st March, 1932	..		4,37,544
Do. 1933	..		5,04,771
Do. 1934	..		5,02,123
Do. 1935	..		4,74,641
Do. 1936	..		5,28,721

249. The gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of the Railway for 5 months from the 1st April, 1936, upto the end of the year on the 31st August, 1936, were as below :—

				Rs.
Gross earnings	..	..	..	4,94,815
Working expenses	..	..	..	2,74,275
Net earnings	..	..	..	2,20,540

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

250. The Darbar have contributed Rs. 85 lakhs towards the construction of the portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through their territory. The State's share in net earnings of the Railway was Rs. 6,72,710 during the year ending on the 31st March, 1936, as compared with Rs. 6,76,701 during the year ending on the 31st March, 1935.

- (2) Mr. E. O. Maxwell of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, appointed Superintendent of Traffic on the 2nd January, 1936.
- (3) Mr. A. E. Henderson of the Eastern Bengal Railway, appointed Superintendent, Carriage, Loco and Stores on the 1st February, 1936.
- (4) L. Ramditta Mal, B.A., C.E., of the P. W. D., Jaipur State, appointed Superintendent, Way and Works on the 2nd January, 1936.
- (5) Rai Sahib Keshava Deva Bhargava, M.A., of the North-Western Railway, appointed Assistant Auditor on the 22nd February, 1936.

232. Under an arrangement made with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, some of their men working on the State Railway were taken over for two years on the pay and under the conditions of service obtaining on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. As trained men were not available locally, ex-Railway men had to be recruited for the different departments. But for posts in which previous railway experience was not essential, selections were made from amongst Jaipur subjects. With the object of ultimately manning the State Railway entirely by local men, a number of Jaipur subjects have been employed as probationers.

Recruitment of Subordinate staff.

233. A Railway Medical Officer was appointed to work under the control of the Director of Medical Services. He is in charge of the Head Quarters offices and the line between Jaipur and Nawalgarh (inclusive). The State Medical Officers at Jhunjhunu, Chaksu, Newai and Sawai-Madhopur have been placed in charge of the other sections of the line, in addition to their civil duties.

Medical Arrangements.

234. The permanent way and buildings on the Railway were constructed by the State at their own cost, but the State did not own any rolling stock. Under the agreement with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, that railway used to supply, free of charge, the stock required to work the State Railway. 13 locomotives and 44 carriages had therefore to be purchased from the B. B. & C. I. Railway at a cost of Rs. 6,65,327. No good stock being obtainable from the B. B. & C. I. Railway or any other Railway, an order for 125 wagons and 5 brake vans, estimated to cost Rs. 4,59,000 was placed with Messrs Burn & Co., of Calcutta. None of these could be delivered during 1935-36 and wagons had to be hired from the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Building and Rolling stock.

235. The rates and fares applicable on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which were also in force on the Jaipur State Railway prior to the transfer of management, have been allowed to continue, and it has been arranged with the B. B. & C. I. Railway that for all inter-changed traffic, the rates and fares would be charged for the combined distances over the B. B. & C. I. and Jaipur State Railways.

Rates and Fares.

236. The B. B. & C. I. Railway has conceded to the Jaipur State Railway running powers over the Jaipur-Sanganer portion, thus enabling the two branches of the State railway being linked. The terms and conditions for the grant of running powers were under discussion with the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at the end of the year.

Running Powers.

237. The Railway stations at Jaipur, Sanganer and Reengus are worked as Joint stations. At Sawai-Madhopur, the broad-gauge and the metre-gauge stations are worked independently by the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Jaipur State Railway, respectively, but the transhipment of goods is joint.

Joint Stations.

238. There being no workshops at present rolling stock is sent to the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops at Ajmer for heavy repairs and overhaul.

Workshops.

239. The Running shed at Jaipur did not contain any machinery. Under the management of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, all machining work required for the Jaipur shed used to be done at Ajmer and Bandikui. To enable the State Railway to have its light repairs done locally, it was necessary to instal machines in the Running shed. The extension of the Running shed and installation of machines were in progress during the year.

Running shed.

240. The construction of a Store Depot was also in progress. On its completion, the Stores Department will be organised.

Stores Department.

241. Coal was obtained through the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, and orders for slippers were placed with the Slipper-Control Eastern Group, a small quantity required immediately being purchased from a contractor.

Coal and Slippers.

Investments.

256. The total investments aggregated Rs. 4,53,19,707 on the 31st August, 1936, as compared with Rs. 4,54,14,953 on the 31st August, 1935, as detailed below:—

			On 31st August, 1935	On 31st August, 1936
			Rs.	Rs.
Government of India securities of the face value of	..	..	3,59,48,500	3,59,54,500
Shares in Nagda-Muttra Railway	..	..	85,00,000	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Darbar	..	..	9,06,453	8,05,207
Shares in Bombay Talkies	..	..	50,000	50,000
Shares in Pioneer Press	..	..	10,000	10,000
TOTAL	..	..	4,54,14,953	4,53,19,707

The cost price of the securities of the face value of Rs. 3,59,54,500 was Rs. 3,10,94,310 and their market value on the 31st August, 1936, was Rs. 3,73,33,492 showing appreciation in value by Rs. 62,39,182.

Interest on Investments.

257. Interest on investments increased from Rs. 19,61,873 to Rs. 21,39,033 as noted below:—

			1934-35	1935-36
			Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government securities	..	..	11,96,207	13,89,588
Receipts from shares in the Nagda-Muttra Railway	..	..	6,72,434	6,70,126
Interest on Loan to Bharatpur Darbar	..	..	58,520	48,661
Interest on loans to Jagirdars	..	..	34,712	30,658
TOTAL	..	..	19,61,873	21,39,033

Assets.

258. The total assets, apart from outstanding against Jagirdars, etc. and the investment of Rs. 83,56,000 in the State Railway, aggregated Rs. 5,75,97,726 on the 31st August, 1936, made up of Rs. 1,08,99,027 in cash and investments of the market value of Rs. 4,66,98,699.

Mint and Tarkashi.

259. The receipts of the Mint and Tarkashi Departments rose from Rs. 4,869 in 1934-35 to Rs. 5,481 during the year, as also the expenditure from Rs. 7,127 to Rs. 7,254.

260. *Mint*—Gold Mohars, Jharshahi rupees and Jharshahi small silver and copper coins are coined in the Mint, and Standard weights in wrought iron and Standard yard measures are also prepared there. In addition, silver bars are cut into small bars of about 70 rupees in weight bearing the seal of the Mint. These are issued for manufacture into fine thread and laces. The output of silver bars increased from 1,721 in 1934-35 to 2,311 during the year; the sale of Standard weights also rose from 247 to 256 maunds.

261. *Tarkashi*—The chief function of Tarkashi, which is one of the oldest institutions in the State, is to place the hall-mark of purity on all manufactures of gold and silver thread and lace.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCE.

231. Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Das, Mr. D. N. Sen and Mr. B. G. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D., continued to hold the appointments of Special Accounts Officer, Accountant General and Treasury Officer, respectively, during the year. Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Das was on leave from the 10th April, 1936, to the 8th May, 1936, and officiated as Finance Member from the 9th May, 1936, to the 23rd August, 1936, when Mr. Sen performed the duties of Special Accounts Officer, in addition to his own. Personnel.

232. The revenue and expenditure of the State, which are detailed in Appendices XXXVII and XXXVIII, are abstracted in the subjoined table :— Revenue and Expenditure.

RECEIPTS				1934-35	1935-36	Difference
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads .. .. .	..	..	..	1,29,13,694	1,49,36,893	+20,23,199
Debt heads .. .. .	..	..	..	64,91,086	29,67,183	-35,23,903
Investments .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—	—
TOTAL ..				1,94,04,780	1,79,04,076	-15,00,704

EXPENDITURE				1934-35	1935-36	Difference
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads .. .. .	..	..	..	1,21,58,942	1,30,53,774	+8,94,832
Debt heads .. .. .	..	..	..	39,48,838	30,24,965	-9,23,873
Capital budget (Electrical, New Water Works, Irrigation & Railway) .. .. .	..	..	..	7,77,728	18,09,877	+10,32,149
Investments .. .. .	..	..	..	44,91,787	2,59,434	-42,32,353
TOTAL ..				2,13,77,295	1,81,48,050	-32,29,245

233. The increase in receipts under Revenue Heads is largely due to better income under "Land Revenue," "Customs," "Excise," "Interest," "Presses and Ginning Factory" and "State's share in Excise Duty on Matches."

234. The taking over, during the year, of the management of the Jaipur State Railway from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, larger outlay on Travelling Allowance and Uniform of the Police force and construction of more buildings chiefly account for the rise in expenditure under the Revenue Heads. The capital budget includes a large outlay on capital works of the State Railway. The abnormal decrease under "Investments" is due to the fact that the figure for 1934-35 included large investments made out of the sale proceeds of silver.

235. The opening and closing cash balances were :—

				Cash Balances.			
				In Reserve Treasury.	In Sadar Treasury.	With the Imperial Bank of India Jaipur & Bombay.	TOTAL
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on the 1st September, 1935. .. .. .	..	..	..	*76,80,148	*25,94,524	‡6,95,287	1,09,69,959
Closing balance on the 31st August, 1936. .. .. .	..	..	..	*76,80,148	*25,64,273	‡8,34,606	1,08,99,027

*Equivalent in Jharshahi.

‡Equivalent in Kaldar.

SANITATION & EPIDEMICS.

270. Sanitation of the city of Jaipur continues to engage the close attention of the Public Health Department. The Man Prakash Cinema, the fruit and vegetable stalls, the slaughter houses and the trenching grounds are regularly inspected by the Health Officer.

271. The State was free from plague during the year. There was, however, a mild epidemic of cholera which prevailed for about 4 months from May to August, 1936, in 11 towns and villages including the city of Jaipur, the total number of cases reported being 181, of which 83 proved fatal. The preventive measures undertaken proved successful in controlling the disease. Small-pox prevailed in a sporadic form, the number of cases and deaths registered being 244 and 21, respectively.

VACCINATION.

272. The strength of the vaccination department was the same as in the preceding year, namely 2 Inspectors, 45 vaccinators, 6 candidate vaccinators, 3 permanent vaccination chaprasis, and 66 temporary vaccination chaprasis engaged during the vaccination season. The department works under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon. The lymph is obtained from the Government Lymph Depot at Patwa-Dungar in the Naini Tal District. The number of successful primary vaccinations during 1936 was 78,636 as against 77,666 in 1935. Successful revaccinations totalled 158 in 1936 as against 599 in 1935. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 20,426 as compared with Rs. 22,620 in 1935.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical
Institutions.
Vide Ap. XL.

273. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries, working during the year, was 46. This number does not include the three Inspection outpost at the Jaipur Lancers, the 1st Jaipur Infantry and the 2nd Jaipur Infantry, but includes the 9 dispensaries maintained by private individuals under the supervision of the Director of Medical Services. Of the 46 hospitals and dispensaries, 9 were in Jaipur city and 37 in the district. Subjoined are the details of medical relief afforded by these institutions :—

							1934-35	1935-36
Out-patients treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,16,163	7,19,946
In-patients treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,481	11,376
Operations performed	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,435	32,491
Examinations done for Post Mortem and injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,833	2,782
Bacteriological, Pathological and Chemical examinations for Medico-legal and other purposes		..	..	..	..	..	5,485	8,121

Expenditure.

274. The expenditure of the medical department aggregated Rs. 3,95,169 as compared with Rs. 3,64,184 in 1934-35.

Mayo Hospital.

275. The Mayo Hospital is the central hospital of the State. Though out of date and unsuitable for modern work, it is provided with accommodation for all varieties of cases, quarters for staff, a post-mortem room and isolation wards for leprosy and tuberculosis cases. It has 170 beds for males and 50 for females. The Curzon-Wyllie Ward and the Lady Hardinge Memorial Wards are much used by patients of the better class. The work and expenditure of the Hospital during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

			Number of out-patients treated	Number of in-patients treated	Number of operations performed	Total expenditure incurred
						Rs.
1934-35	..	...	75,068	5,312	3,342	1,07,030
1935-36	..	...	72,338	5,803	3,600	1,12,395

Anti-rabid
treatment.

276. Six hundred and seven persons bitten by rabid dogs were treated at the Anti-rabid treatment centre in the Hospital.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Personnel.

284. Mr. W. Owens, B.A., M.B.E., continued to be Director of Education. Miss Latika Rudra, B.A., LL.B., B.T., Inspectress of Schools, having resigned from the 2nd January, 1936, Mrs. M. E. Cursctjee was appointed in her place; she joined her post on the 10th April, 1936.

Expenditure on Education.

285. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education amounted to Rs. 6,44,059 as against Rs. 6,06,485 during 1934-35 showing an increase of Rs. 37,574. Besides the State expenditure, several Thikanas incurred on education an expenditure of Rs. 1,30,860 as against Rs. 1,03,801 in the preceding year. Private persons and agencies also spent about Rs. 3,75,788 as compared with Rs. 3,43,220 in 1934-35.

Number of institutions.

286. The total number of educational institutions in 1935-36 was 1,056 with 56,131 scholars on the rolls, the corresponding figures for 1934-35 being 958 and 52,635, respectively, as detailed below :—

		1934-35		1935-36	
		Number of schools	Number of scholars	Number of schools	Number of scholars
State Institutions	.. ..	258	20,570	270	21,351
Private Institutions	.. ..	374	23,180	360	23,044
Chatshalas & Maktabas	.. ..	326	8,885	426	11,736
TOTAL	.. ..	958	52,635	1,056	56,131

287. The large increase in the number of Chatshalas and Maktabas is not due to the opening of new institutions but to the fact that many institutions of this class, which had so far escaped the notice of the department were brought on the register by the supervisor of these indigenous institutions, whose appointment was created during the year.

Scholars.

288. According to the Census of 1931, the population of the State was 13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females. Calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent, the male population of school-going age works out to 2,08,060 and the female population to 1,86,706, giving a total of 3,94,766. Of this total, 52,438 boys and 3,693 girls were under instruction in 1935-36, as compared with 48,956 boys and 3,679 girls in 1934-35.

Scholars according to race and religion.

289. The following statement compares the number of scholars according to race and religion :—

				Number of pupils of school-going age	Number of scholars in 1934-35	Number of scholars in 1935-36
Hindus	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,57,921	43,209	45,104
Musalmanas	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	32,187	6,790	8,275
Others	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,658	2,636	2,752
TOTAL	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,94,766	52,635	56,131

Proportion of institutions to villages.
State Expenditure per scholar.

290. There was one public institution for every 9 villages as against 9.3 villages in 1934-35.

291. The direct annual expenditure on educating each pupil reading in different types of institutions maintained by the State was as follows :—

277. The main building of the Lady Willingdon Hospital was completed during the year. The auxiliary buildings are under construction. The opening ceremony of the Hospital was performed by Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon on the 11th March, 1936. Lady Willingdon Hospital.

278. The work done at the Zenana Hospital is detailed below :—

State Zenana Hospital, Jaipur.

				Number of out-patients treated	Number of in-patients treated	Number of operations performed
1934-35	..	..	..	8,699	1,562	339
1935-36	..	..	..	9,507	1,707	314

279. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,009 as compared with Rs. 43,483 in 1934-35.

280. The Aushadhalaya was founded in June, 1919, by a few philanthropic citizens of Jaipur. Its chief source of income is donations received from the public. One of the objects of the institution is to revive the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Recognizing its usefulness, the State made an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 in 1926. The amount was raised to Rs. 1,200 in 1930, Rs. 1,500 in 1932 and again to Rs. 1,800 in 1935. Dhanwantri Aushadhalaya, Jaipur.

CENTRAL STATE LABORATORY.

281. The main work done in the Laboratory which is located in the Mayo Hospital, is the examination of various samples of water, analytical examination of poisonous drugs, disinfectants, etc. and the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations for the use of State Medical Institutions. Three hundred seventy-five samples of water were examined. Of these, 16 were examined with a specific purpose in view and the remaining were tested as an aid to control the purification plants at Lachman-Dungri and Amanishah Water Reservoirs. Twenty-four samples of opium, oils etc. were also examined and their analytical results used for appraising purposes. About 4,000 pounds of Standard pharmaceutical preparations were manufactured and various solutions for injections prepared.

STATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

282. Since the 17th June, 1935, the State Veterinary Department has been under the control of the Director of Medical Services. Mr. J. Chowdhury, G.B.V.C., continued to be State Veterinary Officer. The work done by the Department is tabulated below :—

At Jaipur.

					1934-35	1935-36
Total number of cases treated	..	..	..	..	1,350	1,739
Operations performed	..	..	..	..	119	144
Castrations performed	..	..	..	..	10	11
Animals examined as regards soundness or otherwise	..	..	..	..	104	141
Medico-legal cases attended to	..	..	..	..	13	11
Post-Mortem examinations done	..	..	..	..	9	2
Medicines supplied in cases not brought to dispensary	..	..	..	..	117	237

In the District.

Number of villages visited	..	..	..	..	23	60
Cases treated	..	..	..	..	680	1,001
Animals inoculated against rinderpest	..	..	..	..	1,344	1,993
Animals inoculated against Black quarter	..	..	..	..	—	193
Animals inoculated against Haemorrhagic septicaemia	..	..	..	..	—	363

283. The total expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 7,085 in 1934-35 to Rs. 9,065 during the year. The latter figure does not include a sum of Rs. 1,829 spent by the Public Works Department for the construction of a Dressing shed and for repairs to the Hospital.

**Maharaja's
Sanskrit College.**

296. The number of scholars in the Sanskrit College decreased by 11 from 437 in 1934-35 to 426 during the year, the expenditure rising by Rs. 740 from Rs. 29,017 to Rs. 29,757.

High Schools.

297. The number of High Schools was the same as in the preceding year. Of the 13 High Schools, four are maintained by the State, three by Thikanas and six by private agencies. Their particulars and their results in the High School Examination conducted by the Rajputana Board are shown in the subjoined table :—

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of students sent up</u>	<u>Number of students passed</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<i>State Schools</i>				
(1) Maharaja's High School, Jaipur ..	1935	126	80	63.5
	1936	133	95	71.4
(2) Darbar High School, Jaipur ..	1935	57	35	61.8
	1936	55	38	69.9
(3) Man Nobles High School, Goner (Jaipur)	1935	..	..	..
	1936	3	1	33.3
(4) Maharaja's Girls' High School, Jaipur	1935	6	1	16.6
	1936	12	10	83.3
<i>Thikana Schools</i>				
(5) Jai Singh High School, Khetri ..	1935	25	7	28.0
	1936	19	14	73.0
(6) Anglo-Vedic High School, Jobner	1935	11	6	54.5
	1936	10	2	20.0
(7) Sri-Kalyan High School, Sikar ..	1935	24	15	62.5
	1936	18	13	81.0
<i>Private Schools</i>				
(8) Scottish Mission High School, Jaipur	1935	22	12	54.5
	1936	15	10	66.0
(9) Pareek Pathshala High School, Jaipur	1935	25	15	60.0
	1936	12	4	33.3
(10) Chirawa High School, Chirawa ..	1935	10	7	70.0
	1936	10	10	100.0
(11) Birla High School, Pilani ..	1935	33	19	57.5
	1936	44	32	72.0
(12) Seth G. B. Podar High School, Nawalgarh	1935	22	13	59.0
	1936	34	29	85.0
(13) Bishamberlal High School, Bagar	1935	..	..	..
	1936	12	9	75.0

**Man Nobles
High School,
Goner.**

298. The enrolment of the School was 65 in 1935-36 as against 74 in 1934-35. Three candidates were sent up for the High School Examination of 1936, one of whom was successful. Eight candidates sat for the Jaipur Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination of 1936, of whom 6 passed. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 23,997 as against Rs. 20,984 in the preceding year.

**Maharaja's School
of Arts & Crafts.**

299. The total number of scholars in the school was 246 as against 275 in 1934-35. The expenditure of the school decreased from Rs. 25,836 in 1934-35 to Rs. 25,540 during the year.

State Girls' Schools.

300. The number of State Girls' Schools and the number of scholars attending them were as follows :—

					1934-35	1935-36
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maharaja's College	..	..	..	..	217 15 9	232 9 0
Sanskrit College	..	..	..	..	66 6 4	69 13 8
High & A. V. Schools	..	..	..	..	46 12 10	47 9 2
Vernacular Schools	..	..	..	..	10 7 11	11 4 7
Girls' Schools	..	..	..	..	44 13 5	36 4 3
Average cost per scholar	..	..	..	..	29 7 9	30 2 5

292. In 1935-36 the number of scholars on the rolls of the College was 453, of whom 200 were in the Degree classes and 253 in the Intermediate classes, the corresponding figures for 1934-35 being 471, 216 and 255, respectively. The total expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 1,05,351 as against Rs. 1,02,673 during 1934-35.

Maharaja's Arts College.

293. The results of the Degree and Intermediate Examinations were as follows:—

			Number of students sent up	Number of passes	Percentage
M. A. (Final)	..	1935	11	11	100.0
		1936	7	6	85.7
M. A. (Previous)	..	1935	10	7	70.0
		1936	10	7	70.0
M. Sc. (Final)	..	1935	1	1	100.0
		1936	1	1	100.0
M. Sc. (Previous)	..	1935	1	1	100.0
		1936	1	1	100.0
B. A.	..	1935	63	31	49.2
		1936	85	48	56.4
B. Sc.	..	1935	13	4	30.7
		1936	15	10	66.6
Intermediate (Arts)	..	1935	71	34	47.9
		1936	59	35	59.3
Do. (Science)	..	1935	35	20	57.1
		1936	31	17	54.8
Do. (Commerce)	..	1935	20	12	60.0
		1936	20	11	55.0

294. One student of the College obtained a first division in the M.Sc. (Final) and one in the M.A. (Final) Examinations of 1936. One student was placed in the first division in the Intermediate (Arts) Examination of 1936, with distinction in Logic and Sanskrit, standing second among all the successful candidates. One student of the Intermediate (Science) class obtained distinction in Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination of 1936. Two post-graduate students of the College held University scholarships of Rs. 30 p. m. each during the year.

295. The following table compares the results of the Birla Intermediate College, Pilani, for the Intermediate Examinations of 1935 and 1936:—

Birla Intermediate College, Pilani.

	Year	Number of students sent up	Number of passes	Percentage
Intermediate (Arts)	1935	23	20	86.9
	1936	33	15	45.0
Do. (Commerce)	1935	37	24	64.8
	1936	27	18	66.6

CHAPTER XI

MINOR DEPARTMENTS

Atish.

307. Eleven horses were added to the total number of 137 horses in the Atish at the beginning of the year. Of the 148 horses, 35 were presented to Jagirdars and others. 3 died and 1 was sold, leaving 109 at the end of the year. This number does not include 18 horses which have been kept at Jodhpur. The expenditure increased from Rs. 93,657 in 1934-35 to Rs. 1,83,831 during the year.

Aviation
Department.

308. *Sanganer Aerodrome, Jaipur.*—The establishment, near Jaipur, of a fully equipped aerodrome, was sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in September, 1934. A site was selected for the purpose between the Railway station of Sanganer and the Sanganer town, on the Jaipur-Tonk Road, at a distance of about seven and a half miles from Jaipur city. The Aerodrome with its Hangar, Landing Ground and other connected buildings, was completed during the year under report. Its opening ceremony was performed on the 17th of November, 1935, by the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Government of India. The aerodrome, which is known as "Sanganer Aerodrome, Jaipur," is available to civil aircraft.

309. An aircraft "Airspeed Courier" was purchased. It was subsequently disposed of and replaced by a larger and better equipped aircraft a twin engine "Airspeed Envoy."

310. Mr. A. Le. R. S. Upton was the first State Pilot, appointed on the 26th November, 1934. His services were terminated on the 30th April, 1936, and Flight Lieutenant L. S. Hill was appointed in his place with effect from the 1st October, 1936. Mr. K. S. Misra, who was engaged as Ground Engineer on the 8th April, 1936, was relieved of his duties on the 1st June, 1936, and was succeeded by Mr. R. M. A. Lakin.

311. *Landing Grounds.*—Landing grounds were also made at Malpura, Sawai Madhopur, Isarda and Jhunjhunu during the year.

312. There is also an emergency landing ground at Badhal near the Reengus railway station, which was constructed in 1930 by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India, through the agency of the State Public Works Department. The latter maintains the ground at the cost of the former.

313. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the department, apart from the capital cost, amounted to Rs. 25,271 during the year.

Bakshi Khana
Qilejat & Jagir.

314. Thakur Jaswant Singh of Parli was in charge of the amalgamated department of Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir. The work of the department being in arrears, M. Shiv Prasad, Officer on Special Duty in the Vice-President's Department, was deputed in June, 1936, to work as Additional Bakshi Jagir. This arrangement resulted in a considerable improvement and many arrears were cleared off.

315. *Qilejat*—There were 301 Forts on the borders of the State varying from small building with mud walls to massive structures, such as the fort of Khandar and the historic stronghold of Ranthambhore. The forts were garrisoned partly by State Forces and partly by retainers of Jagirdars. In lieu of pay for service rendered, the Jagirdars are assigned a fixed number of villages from the revenues of which the expenses of their detachments are paid. When the Bakshi Khana Qilejat came into being, the strength of the State garrison was 2,026 officers and men, involving an expenditure of over three lakhs a year. The number of these forts, which are now of no military use is being gradually reduced, as also the strength of their garrison. During the year 1935-36 there were 18 Forts with a garrison of 594 men maintained at a total cost of Rs. 57,930.

316. The obligation of the Jagirdars to supply men for service at the forts of Ranthambhore and Khandar was commuted into cash in 1931-32 at the rate of Rs. 9 per man per mensem.

					1934-35	1935-36
					Rs. 2. p.	Rs. 2. p.
Maharaja's College	..	..	..	..	217 11 9	252 9 0
Sanskrit College	..	..	..	..	66 6 4	69 13 8
High & A. V. Schools	..	..	..	..	26 12 10	47 9 2
Vernacular Schools	..	..	..	..	10 7 11	11 4 7
Girls' Schools	..	..	..	..	34 13 3	36 4 3
Average cost per scholar	..	..	..	..	29 7 9	30 2 3

292. In 1935-36 the number of scholars on the rolls of the College was 455, of whom 200 were in the Degree classes and 255 in the Intermediate classes, the corresponding figures for 1934-35 being 471, 216 and 255, respectively. The total expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 1,05,351 as against Rs. 1,02,673 during 1934-35.

293. The results of the Degree and Intermediate Examinations were as follows:—

			Number of students sent up	Number of passes	Percentage
M. A. (Final)	..	1935	11	11	100.0
	..	1936	7	6	85.7
M. A. (Previous)	..	1935	10	7	70.0
	..	1936	10	7	70.0
M. Sc. (Final)	..	1935	1	1	100.0
	..	1936	1	1	100.0
M. Sc. (Previous)	..	1935	1	1	100.0
	..	1936	1	1	100.0
B. A.	..	1935	63	31	49.2
	..	1936	85	48	56.4
B. Sc.	..	1935	13	4	30.7
	..	1936	13	10	66.6
Intermediate (Arts)	..	1935	71	54	76.0
	..	1936	59	35	59.3
Do. (Science)	..	1935	33	20	57.1
	..	1936	31	17	54.8
Do. (Commerce)	..	1935	20	12	60.0
	..	1936	20	11	55.0

294. One student of the College obtained a first division in the M.Sc. (Final) and one in the M.A. (Final) Examinations of 1936. One student was placed in the first division in the Intermediate (Arts) Examination of 1936, with distinction in Logic and Sanskrit, standing second among all the successful candidates. One student of the Intermediate (Science) class obtained distinction in Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination of 1936. Two post-graduate students of the College held University scholarships of Rs. 30 p. m. each during the year.

295. The following table compares the results of the Birla Intermediate College, Pilani, for the Intermediate Examinations of 1935 and 1936:—

Maharaja's Arts
College.

Birla Intermediate
College, Pilani.

	Year	Number of students sent up	Number of passes	Percentage
Intermediate (Arts)	1935	23	20	86.9
	1936	35	15	43.0
Do. (Commerce)	1935	37	22	64.8
	1936	27	18	66.6

320. Land was originally given on the condition that one man was produced for Raj service for each plough, one plough representing about 120 bighas. The descendants of the original grantees subsequently multiplied and the land was divided and sub-divided, each shareholder having to serve the Raj for a period proportionate to his share. The total number of co-sharers during the year was 1,688. These men now perform watch and ward duties in the palaces and in several departments and offices of the State. They also serve as guards at the Forts of Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Ambargarh and other places. They are now attached to Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir. The expenditure incurred in connection with their supervision amounted to Rs. 698 against Rs. 722 in the preceding year.

Charity.

321. Pandit Harihar Nath Sukhia was in charge of the Charity Department throughout the year. The expenditure of the various branches of the department amounted to Rs. 2,72,179 as against Rs. 2,67,791 and 7 gold mohars in 1934-35, as detailed below :—

	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.
Karkhana Punya	62,829 and 7 gold mohars.	62,385
Raj temples	84,575	92,234
Sadabarath	23,369	25,447
Other charities (including miscellaneous expenditure)	84,855	79,490
Cost of Superintendent's office etc. (including Rozinas to Payandagan Modikhana)	12,163	12,423
TOTAL	2,67,791 and 7 gold mohars.	2,72,179

322. The Gaushala and the Anath Ashram (Orphanage) for Hindu Orphans continued to receive monthly grants-in-aid of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, respectively, from the funds of the Department.

Farrash Khana (including Mashal Khana). Feel Khana.

323. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ajairajpura continued to hold charge of the Farrash Khana. The expenditure of the department decreased from Rs. 24,548 to Rs. 21,953 during the year.

324. There were 17 elephants in Feel Khana at the beginning of the year. Four were sold, 4 were received from Alwar and 1 died, leaving 16 at the end of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 35,878 as compared with Rs. 51,687 in 1934-35.

Forests, Shikarkhana and Grass Farm.

325. Lt. Colonel Thakur Bhairon Singh continued to hold the post of Superintendent of Forests, Shikarkhana and Grass Farm.

326. The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 1,39,164 in 1934-35 to Rs. 1,56,104 during the year, as also the expenditure from Rs. 1,33,808 to Rs. 1,42,168.

327. *Forests*.—The total area under forest conservation was 343 square miles at the close of the year. The number of forest offences fell from 522 in 1934-35 to 431 during the year, the compensation realised in the cases compounded falling, in proportion, from Rs. 2,512 to Rs. 2,058 during the year. The number of cattle admitted to grazing and the grazing fee realised increased from 1,33,166 and Rs. 16,595 in 1934-35 to 1,76,540 and Rs. 40,868, respectively, during the year. The number of cattle and browsers impounded was 3,738 as against 3,765 in the preceding year, the moiety of the Forest Department on account of pound fees being Rs. 1,720 against Rs. 1,604 in 1934-35. There were three outbreaks of fire but the damage done was negligible, as grass had been removed.

328. *Shikarkhana*.—Eleven tigers and two panthers were, among other animals, shot during the year. The total area under Shikarkhana was 3 square miles.

329. *Grass Farm*.—The area under the control of the Farm continued to be the same, namely 17 sq. miles. Out of the total quantity of 2,30,842 maunds of grass in the Farm, 86,713 maunds were issued, leaving a balance of 1,44,129 maunds at the end of the year.

Gardens.

330. Of the total number of 36 State gardens maintained during the year, 6 were for the exclusive use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The receipts decreased from

			1934-35		1935-36	
			Number of schools	Number of scholars	Number of schools	Number of scholars
Normal School	..	..	1	13	1	16
Secondary Schools	..	..	1	263	2	243
Primary Schools	..	..	18	663	21	826
TOTAL	..		20	941	24	1,067

301. The total State expenditure on girls' education amounted to Rs. 38,678 as against Rs. 42,319 during the preceding year.

302. One graduate female teacher and one graduate male teacher of State schools, who were deputed to Benares for training in July, 1935, resumed their respective duties, after successfully completing the Bachelor of Teaching Course.

Training of Teachers.

303. Six teachers of State Schools, who were admitted to the Training School at Jaipur, in July 1935, resumed their respective duties after completing the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Course. Four teachers from State schools and 14 from Thikana and private schools were admitted to the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Class of the Training school at Jaipur, in July 1936. Eighty-six teachers from State schools and eight from Thikana and private schools were under training in the Primary Teachers' Certificate classes of the Normal school at Jaipur, and the Central Training School at Poota. Twenty-one candidates from the Normal School at Jaipur appeared for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination of 1936, of whom 13 were successful. Forty candidates from the Normal School at Jaipur and 28 from the Central Training School at Poota appeared for the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination of 1936, of whom 35 and 19, respectively, satisfied the test. The total State expenditure on training institutions amounted to Rs. 31,227 as against Rs. 29,080 in 1934-35.

304. The total amount of grants-in-aid given to private institutions was Rs. 21,209 as against Rs. 21,410 in 1934-35.

Grants-in-aid to Educational Institutions.
Scouting.

305. In the year under review, scouting was made one of the practical subjects for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle and Vernacular Final Examinations of Jaipur, and it is hoped that this step will give a strong impetus to the Scout Movement in the State.

306. The Inter-Schools and College Tournament, started a few years ago, is bearing fruit; it has given impetus to general interest in team-games and athletics. The work of physical training is progressing. A training course was started during the year under the supervision of the Superintendent of Physical Education. About one hundred teachers of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools have been receiving training. It will enable them to conduct programmes in their respective schools.

Games and Physical Training.

against Rs. 14,021 in 1934-35. Babu Hanuman Prasad Vaish, B.A., continued to work as Curator of the Museum, under the control of the Director of Education. The former was sent to the Lahore Museum to study the method of classification and arrangement of exhibits.

Nagas.

340. The sect of Nagas is said to have been established by one Sunder Das, who was one of the disciples of Maharaj Dadu Dayal, a religious preceptor who flourished in the 17th century, and whose followers are called Dadu Panthis. Nagas form a quasi-religious military order, numbering several thousands, of whom the majority live in the Jaipur State. They are said to have come into prominence as a military force in the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of the city of Jaipur, and to have fought in many battles side by side with the Jaipur troops. They rendered meritorious services to the State and the British Government on the occasion of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. They do not now perform any military duties but work as process servers and messengers at Tehsils and Nizamats and assist the revenue staff in connection with the collection of land revenue. They are paid at the rate of Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-8 a month. Their sanctioned strength, for which pay is drawn from the State treasury is 5,377 men, but not more than 75 per cent of the alleged strength is actually present on duty. Their maintenance cost the State over 2½ lakhs a year. They profess to be celibates but as they have the privilege of adoption, which is made from various castes, their number on the rolls remain fairly constant.

341. The services of this force are of little value, but sentiment was always opposed to its disbandment, and its future presented a difficult problem to the authorities. Efforts were made in the past to organise this body and to make it amenable to discipline but no tangible results could be achieved. It was in connection with the re-organisation of the Jaipur State Forces that the Council of State, after mature consideration, decided in 1932 to take effective steps to reduce the strength of this force. It was then resolved :—

- (1) that 750 Nagas be absorbed in the formation of a new Regiment, to be called the 3rd Jaipur Infantry
 - (2) that 434 Nagas be transferred to the Revenue Department for employment in Tehsils
- and*
- (3) that of the remainder, whose services would not be required :—
 - (a) those over 25 years of age be pensioned off on half their pay
- and*
- (b) the services of the rest under 25 years of age be dispensed with.

342. For one reason or another, action could not be taken to enforce the above resolution, until June, 1935, when the Vice-President of the Council, Lt. Colonel Sir Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., himself took up the matter. The first action taken by him, with the approval of the Council, was to have, among other things, a census taken of the Nagas through the agency of a special officer working under his direct orders. The officer selected for the purpose was Lala Shiv Pershad, Nazim of Malputa, who took over charge of his duties on the 1st December, 1935. The Officer was given instructions by the Vice-President as to the manner in which he should initiate the enquiry. He started the work immediately and the census was completed in about four months' time. The special officer was also ordered to arrange for the disbursement of pay to Nagas individually under his direction, and not through their Panch-Bhandaries. There was strong opposition to these measures, chiefly from the Panch-Bhandaries, as their interests were adversely affected. The opposition however gradually wore off, due to the firm attitude adopted by the Darbar. All the nine Jamats eventually accepted the measures, except that the Newai Jamat, numbering 573 men refused to receive pay individually, which had, in consequence, to be stopped.

343. The statistics of enumeration were collected rather hurriedly and cannot therefore be regarded as quite accurate. Even so, they indicated that the actual strength of Nagas, including minors and old and infirm persons, was 40 per cent less than that for whom pay used to be drawn by Panch Bhandaries, it being 3,190 persons against the fictitious figure of 5,377, at which it was shown for some years past. The direct disbursement of pay resulted in an immediate saving of about Rs. 3,650 a month, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,23,324 during the year under report, as compared with the annual expenditure of over two lakhs and a half in

Seventeen villages held by the Jagirdars of Jhilar, Barnala, Dhula, Chitor and Boudj on account of the Qiladari of these forts have so far been resumed—some at the Jagirdars' own request and others as the Jagirdars defaulted to pay the commuted amount.

317. *Jagir*—Under the old feudal system each Jagirdar had to provide a prescribed number of horse-soldiers for the service (Chakri) of the Raj. The obligation to furnish soldiers was commuted into cash payment in 1925 when their strength was about 5,600. Consequent on the lapse of some of the Jagirs, their number gradually decreased; it was 5,356 in 1935-36. Details are as below:—

Total number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,356
Number deducted on account of Muafi as mentioned in original grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,529
Number deducted on account of Muafi given from time to time in consideration of reduced Tan in possession of certain Jagirdars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,731
Balance denoting actual strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,225
Number commuted into cash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,941
Number exempted from service on account of Khasa or Laggi Naqqara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Balance on the 31st August 1936 from whom service is taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,225

318. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 19,408 as against Rs. 19,177 in the preceding year.

319. The Bera consists of Minas whose forefathers were given land on service tenure in 12 villages. The number of grantees was 16 Jamadars and 469 men in 1935-36, the land of one Mina in village Bilode in Tehsil Jamwa Ramgarh having been resumed during the year. The holdings are now scattered over the following 25 villages:—

Bera Mina
Baragaon.

(1) Nagal	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Amber
(2) Natata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(3) Khohra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(4) Dhandh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(5) Kant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(6) Chhapradi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(7) Sangawala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(8) Kushalpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(9) Bilode	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Jamwa
									Ramgarh
(10) Toda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(11) Datata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(12) Ghat-Jamwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(13) Ramgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(14) Nondpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(15) Rasoolpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(16) Maliwas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(17) Gujarhala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(18) Gatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Sawai
									Jaipur
(19) Ghati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(20) Laopura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(21) Santokhpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Chakru
(22) Kanwarpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Lalsot
(23) Madhopura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(24) Toda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
(25) Chainpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

Boy Scouts' Association, Jaipur State.

353. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association of the Jaipur State.

354. The Association was re-organised during the year with the result that it is now a representative body of all the District and Local Associations and of such other departments and institutions which aim at turning out better citizens. The revised constitution of the Association has been laid down as below :—

STATE SCOUT COUNCIL.

Chief Scout	..	..	..	..	H. H. Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
President	..	..	..	..	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal.
Vice-Presidents	..	..	..	..	Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singh Khanka, M.B. M. Pyarelal Kasliwal.
State Commissioner	..	..	..	..	Mr. W. Owens, M.B.E.
State Secretary	..	..	..	..	Mr. N. L. Nigam.

MEMBERS.

District Scout Commissioners of Pilani, Jaipur, Khetri, Dausa and Sikar Associations.
Two representatives from each of the above Associations.
Four representatives of Education Department.
One representative of Girl Guide Movement.
Paying Members—who pay Rs. 250 as donation for Life Membership and those who pay Rs. 20 per annum.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal.
Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singh Khanka, M.B.
M. Pyarelal Kasliwal.
Mr. W. Owens, M.B.E.
Mr. N. L. Nigam.
Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E.
L. Suraj Baksh Ghiya.
Prof. Hamiuddin Khan.
Seth Shiva Prasad Khetan.

355. Scouting has been making steady progress. There were, during the year, 95 Scout Troops, 44 Cub Packs and 11 Rover Crews, all of which except two belonged to educational institutions. The strength of scouts increased from 3,165 in 1934-35 to 3,291 in 1935-36.

356. One Training Camp for Scoutmasters and two for Cub-masters were held during the year. They were conducted by the Organising Secretary. Troops all over the State went on hiking expeditions to different places. In June, 1936, a long hiking expedition was undertaken by six scouts of the State. They walked from Mussorie to Simla—a distance of about 163 miles. Rallies were held on the Birthdays of His Majesty the King-Emperor and of His Highness the Chief Scout. Service is rendered by the Scouts at fairs and other functions in different parts of the State and it is much appreciated by the public. Parties of Scouts from Baroda, Cawnpore and

Rs. 5,143 in 1934-35 to Rs. 3,822 during the year, while the expenditure, including that incurred through the Public Works Department, increased from Rs. 1,03,387 to Rs. 1,03,783.

331. The expenditure on the Ramniwas garden and its Zoological section, incurred during the year, amounted to Rs. 34,360 and Rs. 19,769 respectively.

332. B. Sankori Mukerji, B.A., continued to remain in charge of the Kapardwara, which is located in a building within the premises of the Chandra Mahal Palace in the City. It is an institution peculiar to the Jaipur State and the name signifies the State wardrobe. It consisted of the following four main sections during the year:—

Kapardwara.

- (1) Jawaharkhana, which contains valuable ornaments and jewellery of the State.
- (2) Toshakhana, wherein personal apparel of the Ruler and other costly clothes are kept.
- (3) Zargarkhana, in which gold and silver articles are stored.
- (4) Khazana Bela, wherein cash is kept, and accounts are maintained.

333. Including fresh arrears of Rs. 331 admitted during the year, the total outstanding arrears due to Kapardwara amounted to Rs. 8,54,954. Of this, a total sum of Rs. 20,588 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,34,066 at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 29,433 as against Rs. 23,293 in 1934-35.

334. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ajitajpura was in charge of Khasa Baggi Khana. Four horses were removed and an equal number was admitted, the number remaining the same as in the preceding year, namely 20. There were, in all, 33 carriages as in 1934-35. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 18,285 as against Rs. 15,926 in 1934-35.

Khasa Baggi Khana.

335. Mahakma Khabar is the Intelligence Department of the State. Its employees, who are known as Khabar Navisers, are posted in different places in Jaipur and also in Nizam, Tehrik and other important places in the district. Their duty is to communicate news of importance to headquarters. They also did work of the Raj Post Offices in the district. On the reorganisation of the Raj Postal Department, however, they were relieved of postal duties, with effect from the 1st March, 1936, when their strength was reduced from 114 to 50. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 19,466 as against Rs. 21,574 in 1934-35.

Mahakma Khabar.

336. The Library, which is located in a Raj building centrally situated in the city, was founded in 1886. It is a State institution, being financed entirely by the Darbar, apart from a small monthly fee of four annas per head recovered from those readers, who take away books to read at their homes. The income from this source amounted to Rs. 327 as against Rs. 317 in the preceding year. The Library is open to the public from sunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and holidays. The number of visitors and readers increased from 41,157 in 1934-35 to 45,695 during the year. Addition of 327 books raised the total number in stock from 22,441 at the beginning of the year to 22,768 at its end. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,827 as against Rs. 4,814 in 1934-35.

Maharaja's Public Library.

337. Mistri Khana is maintained for the prompt manufacture, and supply on payment, of articles of furniture required for the palaces and the various departments of the State. The value of work turned out increased from Rs. 14,049 to Rs. 25,928 during the year, as also the receipts and expenditure from Rs. 2,630 and Rs. 72,735 to Rs. 3,090 and Rs. 7,443, respectively.

Mistri Khana.

338. Mr. J. N. Bhargava continued to be Superintendent of the State Motor Department. Excluding one car and one lorry which have been transferred permanently to the Superintendent of Shikarkhana, there were 58 motor vehicles at the beginning of the year. Six new cars were purchased and one was presented to Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahiba of Panna, which left 63 vehicles in the garage at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,30,499 as against Rs. 1,41,988 in 1934-35.

Motor Department.

339. The Albert Museum, which is maintained by the State, came into existence in 1881. It was removed in 1886 to the Albert Hall in the Ram Niwas Gardens. The building is one of the notable architectural features of Jaipur. The Museum is open to the public throughout the year from 7-10 A.M. to half an hour before sunset, except on Sundays when it is closed at 10 A.M. and reopened at 3 P.M. On Fridays it is reserved for women after 12 noon. The lady visitors are taken round the galleries by women attendants. The number of visitors was 2,65,626 as against 2,48,892 during the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,950 as

Museum.

(1) Raja Sardar Singh of Khetri	..	..	Prize for obtaining 1st class marks and distinction in Law in Higher Diploma (Intermediate) Examination.
(2) Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora	..	..	Special prize for proficiency in English and Law in Higher Diploma (Final) Class
(3) Raja Sardar Singh of Khetri	..	..	Special prize for proficiency in English and Law in Higher Diploma (Intermediate) class.
(4) K. Ram Singh, Khandela	..	..	Special prize for class work.
(5) K. Lachman Singh, Mundota	..	..	Special prize for Administration.
(6) Raja Sardar Singh of Khetri	..	..	Prize for the best article in the College Journal.
(7) K. Bhanupratap Singh, Dudu	..	..	Reynolds' Medal for all-round improvement.
(8) K. Hardayal Singh of Sikar	..	..	<i>Proxime Accessit.</i>

363. The following were the 37 Jaipur Boys, reading in the College at the end of the year :—

(1) Raja Sardar Singh of Khetri	Post Diploma, 3rd year Class.
(2) K. Ram Singh of Khandela	Post Diploma, 1st year Class.
(3) R. Amar Singh of Ratlam	} 2nd Class
(4) K. Lachman Singh of Mundota	..	..	..
(5) K. Sumer Singh, Naila	..	..	..
(6) K. Bhanupratap Singh of Dudu	} 3rd Class
(7) K. Ganga Singh of Dudu	..	..	..
(8) K. Hardayal Singh of Sikar	..	..	..
(9) K. Ratan Singh of Dundlod	..	..	..
(10) K. Raghbir Singh of Dundlod	..	..	..
(11) R. Kalyan Singh of Nijarna	} 4th Class
(12) K. Bharu Singh, Dangarthai	..	..	..
(13) K. Kesri Singh of Danta	..	..	..
(14) B. Raghbir Singh of Ajairajpura	} 5th Class
(15) K. Janak Singh of Chomu	..	..	..
(16) K. Madan Singh of Danta	..	..	..
(17) R. Yashwant Singh of Sumel	..	..	..
(18) K. Khuman Singh of Barnala	..	..	..
(19) K. Devi Singh of Mandawa	} 6th Class
(20) Thakur Baldeo Singh of Dhod	..	..	..
(21) K. Bhim Singh of Mandawa	..	..	..
(22) K. Jagdeo Singh of Danta	..	..	..
(23) Thakur Amar Singh of Kochor	} 7th Class
(24) K. Dolat Singh of Sanwarsa	..	..	..
(25) K. Hanumant Singh, Guhala	..	..	..
(26) R. Govindram Singh, Lavan	} 8th Class
(27) Thakur Ladu Singh of Alsisar	..	..	..
(28) Thakur Jai Singh, Kalwara	..	..	..
(29) Thakur Sheodan Singh of Ladana	..	..	..
(30) Thakur Ishwari Singh of Tordi	..	..	..
(31) K. Gajendra Singh of Duni	} 8th Class
(32) K. Sangram Singh, Nawalgarh	..	..	..
(33) K. Sumer Singh, Nawalgarh	..	..	..

the preceding years, the audited figure of expenditure in 1934-35 being Rs. 2,15,917.

344. The enquiries instituted by the Special Officer have further proved beyond doubt that under the former system of disbursement of salaries through Panch Bhandaries, the latter used to misappropriate large sums of money. During the course of the enquiry the special officer discovered undistributed surplus balances aggregating Rs. 7,609, which amount was forfeited to the State.

345. The Naga community has been definitely told that recruitment of Nagas for military service is no longer required. It has, however, been explained to them that the order in no way affects the religious practices of their sect, which they are at liberty to follow as heretofore.

346. The action subsequently taken for the reduction of the strength of the force and for its absorption in other departments of the State will be described in the Report for the following year.

347. Risala Kalan is a dismounted body of men, recruited solely from Rajputs. The men perform watch and ward duties in the City Palace and serve as Lawazama on ceremonial occasions. They are armed with swords and muzzle loading guns of local manufacture. Their strength continued to be 142 officers and men. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,289 as compared with Rs. 16,900 in 1934-35. Risala Kalan.

348. Two camels were sold and two were purchased, the total remaining the same as in the preceding year, namely 6. The expenditure rose from Rs. 3,208 in 1934-35 to Rs. 3,358 during the year. Shutar Khana.

349. Major C. J. Phillips, I.A.R.O., continued to hold the office of Director of Music. The expenditure of the Band was the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 21,022. State Band.

350. The Press is located within the premises of the Central Jail. Its Manager works under the control of the Superintendent of the Jail. Convict labour is employed besides paid staff, which consisted of the following during the year :— State Printing Press.

Press Manager	1
Foreman	1
Proof Reader	1
Store Keeper	1
Head Compositor	1
Compositors	3
Machine and Press men	8
Litho Copyist	1
Dafti	1

351. Two small hand-presses and a quantity of type were purchased during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,095. The results of the year's working are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	41,392	49,235
Value of stock purchased during the year	24,904	24,983
Total	70,296	74,218
Value of stock issued during the year	21,061	23,665
Value of balance of stock in hand at the end of the year	49,235	50,553
Gross Income	15,699	17,571
Expenditure (including cost of raw material)	35,501	36,014
Value of out-turn of work actually done during the year	36,941	37,235
Net Income after deducting expenditure and depreciation charges of machinery at 10 per cent	5,162	2,560

352. Besides the departments dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs, there are a few minor Karkhanas and Beras, which do not call for special notice. Their expenditure and the strength of their staff are exhibited in Appendix XLIII. Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

Karachi visited Jaipur during the year. They were helped by the State Scouts in night-riding in the city.

357. The Association received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 from the State and a total sum of Rs. 487 was realised from public subscriptions. The balance in hand of the Association at the end of the year was Rs. 1,394 in addition to a sum of Rs. 4,312-5-0 invested in Postal Cash Certificates.

358. The Jaipur Child Welfare Branch, which is affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, is managed and worked through a local committee. The branch had two centres, which worked under the supervision of a Lady Health Visitor assisted by one midwife and one *daai*. The welfare workers gave advice to mothers visiting the centres as regards cleanliness and upbringing of children and also attended to minor ailments of children. Maternity Wards in one of the centres afforded an opportunity to local *daais* for practical work. People appreciated the work done by the trained staff whose services were requisitioned for confinement cases. Subjoined are the details of work done:—

Child Welfare,
Jaipur.

	1934-35	1935-36
Babies given baths	11,373	10,471
Babies weighed	267	4,651
Ante-natal cases seen at centres	1,122	224
Ante-natal cases seen at home	1,133	721
Confinements done in the Maternity Ward	13	10
Confinements done at home	78	93
Homes visited	10,056	1,457
Children given milk	4 daily	858
Children given virol	2 daily	243
Needle work classes held	82	Daily
Clothes given to children	210	123
Magic Lantern Lectures given	1	0

359. A contribution of Rs. 1,300 was received from the State during the year. The receipts and expenditure are abstracted in the table below:—

	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	*53	‡4
Receipts	11,343	7,832
TOTAL	11,396	7,836
Expenditure	11,394	7,846
Closing balance	‡4	‡10

360. Twenty-nine Jaipur boys were reading in the College at the beginning of the year. Eleven were newly admitted and 3 were withdrawn leaving 37 at the end of the year.

Mayo College.

361. Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora, passed the Post Diploma Examination and Kanwar Ram Singh of Khandela the Diploma Examination. All other boys did well in their respective annual examinations and received promotion, except Thakur Baldeo Singh of Dhod, Kanwar Daulat Singh of Sanwara and Kanwar Hanumant Singh of Guhala, who were not promoted.

362. The boys continued to take keen interest in games and many of them received prizes at different athletic sports. The following boys were awarded prizes etc. for proficiency in different subjects:—

* Exclusive of Rs. 34,423 in Bank.

‡ Exclusive of Rs. 18,188 in Bank.

‡ Exclusive of Rs. 18,194 in Bank.

APPENDIX II.

The Rulers of Jaipur.

Date of accession	Date of demise	Duration			Capital
..	Sambat 1023, Kati Badi 9 ..	Yrs	Ms	Ds.	Gwalior
Sambat 1023, Kati Badi 10 ..	1063, Magh Sudi 7 ..	40	3	12	Karawadi, Dausa, Ramgar & Khoh Do.
.. 1063, Magh Sudi 7 ..	1093, Magh Sudi 7 ..	30	0	0	
.. 1093, Magh Sudi 7 ..	1096, Baisakh Badi 10	2	2	18	Amber.
.. 1096, Baisakh Badi 10	1110, Kati Sudi 13 ..	14	6	17	..
.. 1110, Kati Sudi 13 ..	1127, Chaitra Sudi 7 ..	17	4	23	..
.. 1127, Chaitra Sudi 7 ..	1151, Jaith Badi 3 ..	24	1	11	..
.. 1151, Jeth Badi 3 ..	1203, Phagun Sudi 3 ..	52	9	15	..
.. 1203, Phagun Sudi 3 ..	1236, Sawan Sudi 4 ..	32	3	1	..
.. 1236, Sawan Sudi 4 ..	1273, Pos Badi 6 ..	37	4	16	..
.. 1273, Pos Badi 6 ..	1335, Kati Badi 9 ..	59	10	3	..
.. 1335, Kati Badi 10 ..	1374, Magh Badi 10 ..	31	3	1	..
.. 1374, Magh Badi 10 ..	1423, Magh Badi 3 ..	48	11	23	..
.. 1423, Magh Badi 3 ..	1445, Phagun Badi 3 ..	22	1	0	..
.. 1445, Phagun Badi 3 ..	1485, Bhadon Badi 6 ..	39	6	2	..
.. 1485, Bhadon Badi 6 ..	1496, Asoj Badi 12 ..	11	1	6	..
.. 1496, Asoj Badi 12 ..	1524, Mangsar Badi 14	28	2	2	..
.. 1524, Mangsar Badi 14	1559, Phagun Badi 5 ..	35	2	21	..
.. 1559, Phagun Badi 5 ..	1584, Kati Sudi 11 ..	24	8	20	..
.. 1584, Kati Sudi 12 ..	1590, Magh Sudi 3 ..	6	2	23	..
.. 1590, Magh Sudi 6 ..	1593, Savan Sudi 15 ..	2	6	10	..
.. 1593, Savan Sudi 15 ..	1604, Jeth Sudi 8 ..	10	9	22	..
.. 1604, Jeth Sudi 8 ..	1604, Asadh Badi 8 ..	0	0	16	..
.. 1604, Asadh Badi 8 ..	1630, Magh Sudi 6 ..	26	7	12	..
.. 1630, Magh Sudi 6 ..	1646, Mangsar Sudi 7 ..	15	10	1	..
.. 1646, Mangsar Sudi 7 ..	1671, Asoj Sudi 10 ..	24	10	20	..
.. 1671, Asad Sudi 10 ..	1678, Pos Sudi 10 ..	7	3	0	..
.. 1678, Phagun Sudi 4 ..	1724, Asoj Badi 3 ..	45	6	10	..
.. 1724, Asoj Badi 3 ..	1746, Asoj Badi 6 ..	22	0	1	..
.. 1746, Asoj Badi 6 ..	1756, Magh Badi 6 ..	10	4	0	..
.. 1756, Magh Badi 6 ..	1800, Asoj Sudi 14 ..	43	8	24	Sawai Jaipur.
.. 1800, Asoj Sudi 14 ..	1807, Pos Badi 12 ..	7	2	13	..
.. 1807, Pos Badi 12 ..	1823, Chaitra Badi 3 ..	17	2	21	..
.. 1824, Chait Badi 3 ..	1835, Baisakh Badi 3 ..	11	1	0	..
.. 1835, Baisakh Badi 3 ..	1860, Savan Sudi 13 ..	25	3	25	..
.. 1860, Savan Sudi 13 ..	1875, Pos Badi 9 ..	15	4	10	..
.. 1875, Pos Badi 9 ..	1892, Magh Sudi 8 ..	16	1	14	..
.. 1892, Magh Sudi 8 ..	1937, Bhadva Sudi 14 ..	44	7	7	..
.. 1937, Asoj Badi 12 ..	1979, Asoj Badi 2 ..	41	11	20	..
.. 1979, Asoj Badi 2 ..					

(34) Thakur Raghunath Singh, Tentara	..	..	..	..
(35) R. Surendra Singh, Nindar	..	..	..	..
(36) Thakur Man Singh, Bichun	..	..	..	..
(37) K. Bhawani Singh of Dani	..	..	..	..

8th Class

9th Class

364. The Jaipur State Gazette is printed in the State Printing Press which is located within the premises of the Central Jail. The Gazette is published fortnightly on the 1st and the 15th of every month in English, Urdu and Hindi. Its copies are supplied free to State departments, and offices and are also exchanged with those of the Official Gazettes of the Bikaner, Jodhpur, Idar, Bundi and Palanpur States. Its subscription is Rs. 3 a year for copies supplied locally and Rs. 4 for those sent outside the city of Jaipur. The total number of copies issued decreased from 290 in 1934-35 to 281 during the year. The latter figure includes 156 copies supplied free.

State Gazette.

365. The Jaipur State Soldiers' Board was originally established in May 1928 as a tentative measure and was made a permanent institution in January 1929. It looks after the interests of ex-soldiers, their widows and dependents. The Board is composed of a President and 15 members, the former being Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance Member of the Council of State.

State Soldiers' Board Jaipur for the year ending 31-12-1936.

366. At the beginning of the year two boys were drawing scholarships. No fresh scholarships could be secured.

367. Civil employment registers received from different Regiments from time to time were, as usual, forwarded to the Military, Police, Jail, Railway and other departments of the State and about half a dozen ex-soldiers were given employment in different Departments.

368. Poppy Day was observed on the 11th of November in 1935 as well as in 1936. Collections from the sale of Poppies amounted to Rs. 3,853-11-3 in 1935 and Rs. 887-6-9 in 1936. Out of this amount, the Board proposes to grant reliefs to ex-soldiers and their dependents in the form of temporary pensions at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month for two years.

369. The opening balance on the 1st January, 1936, was Rs. 122-10-0. A sum of Rs. 580 was received from the Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board for incidental expenses and interest from the Savings Bank Account amounted to Rs. 6-8-0. The total receipts during the year thus aggregated Rs. 709-2-0, against which a total expenditure of Rs. 391-6-0 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 317-12-0 on the 31st December, 1936.

370. Members of the local Committee of the Sabha were the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol, Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi and Thakur Devi Singh of Dangarthai. 804 marriages among Rajputs and 16 among Charans were reported as against 814 and 14 respectively during the preceding year. Twenty-seven cases of breach of the Sabha rules as against 11 in 1934-35 were reported as below :—

Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha.

	1934-35	1935-36
Celebrating marriage without permission	5	5
Celebrating marriage against age limit	2	2
Celebrating marriage against scale of expenditure	1	—
Celebrating marriage against Tyag Rules	—	8
Celebrating second marriage in lifetime of the first wife	—	5
Taking men in Barat in excess of the prescribed number	—	6
Performing Nukta without permission	3	—
Stay of marriage party in excess of the sanctioned period	—	1
TOTAL	11	27

371. On the 1st September, 1935, the unrealised balance of fines amounted to Rs. 70-8-0. Fines aggregating Rs. 462-12-0 were imposed during the year. Of the total amount of Rs. 533-1-0, recoveries to the extent of Rs. 98 were made, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 435-4-0 at the end of the year.

(Vide Chapter II)

APPENDIX IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

I. *His Highness' Reserved Departments.*

1. President—

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President—

LT.-COL. SIR H. BEAUCHAMP
ST. JOHN, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Jaipur State Forces | |
| 2. Atish | |
| 3. Khasa Camels | |
| 4. Shikar Khana, Forests & Grass Farm | |
| 5. Khasa Rasora including Modi Khana | } Through Comptroller of Household |
| 6. Guest House | |
| 7. Band | |
| 8. State Saloons | |
| 9. Motor Garage | |
| 10. Khabar | |
| 11. Jagir Enquiry Committee | |
| 12. Arms and Ammunitions | |
| 13. Correspondence with the Resident with the exception of that relating to Extradition and Judicial Interrogatories and summonses which will be conducted by the Judicial Member | |
| 14. Mahakma Khas Secretariat (through Registrar) | |
| 15. Khas Mohar | |
| 16. Telephones (including Wireless Broadcast Receiving Licences) | |
| 17. Motmidi, Jaipur Residency | |
| 18. Aviation | |

II. *Education.*

2. Member—

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR
NARENDRA SINGH OF
JODNER.

- | |
|---|
| 1. Education |
| 2. Maharaja's Public Library |
| 3. Museum |
| 4. School of Arts |
| 5. Walterkrit Sabha |
| 6. Jails |
| 7. State Gazette |
| 8. State Printing Press |
| 9. Veterinary |
| 10. Municipality |
| 11. Medical and Sanitation |
| 12. Storage of Petroleum and Kerosine oil |
| 13. Sambhar Shamlat. |

III. *Finance.*

3. Member—

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT
AMAR NATH ATAL, M.A.

- | |
|---|
| 1. All business connected with State Accounts and Estimates and State Expenditure |
| 2. Treasury |
| 3. Stamps |

S. N.	Names of Rulers	Date of Birth
	Maharaja Jai Singhji .. ..	..
1	" Sodh Devji .. ..	..
2	" Dulah Rajji .. ..	..
3	" Kakilji .. ..	..
4	" Hanu Devaji .. ..	..
5	" Jansd Devaji .. ..	..
6	" Pajwanji .. ..	..
7	" Malasiji .. ..	..
8	" Bijal Devaji .. ..	..
9	" Raja Devaji .. ..	..
10	" Kilhanji .. ..	..
11	" Kuntal Devaji .. ..	..
12	" Joonsiji .. ..	..
13	" Oodey Karanji .. ..	..
14	" Narsingh Devaji .. ..	..
15	" Banbirji .. ..	..
16	" Oodharanji .. ..	..
17	" Chandersenji .. ..	..
18	" Prithvi Rajji .. ..	..
19	" Puran Malji .. ..	..
20	" Bhims Singhji .. ..	..
21	" Ratan Singhji .. ..	..
22	" Askaranji .. ..	..
23	" Bhar Malji .. ..	..
24	" Bhagwant Dasji .. ..	..
25	" Man Singhji	Sambat 1600, Pos Badi 13 ..
26	" Bhav Singhji	" 1631
27	Mirza Raja Jai Singhji	" 1665, Asadh Badi 1 ..
28	" " Ram Singhji	" 1692, Bhadva Badi 5 ..
29	" " Bisheh Singhji	" 1728
30	Sawai Jai Singhji	" 1745, Mangstar Badi 7 ..
31	" Ishri Singhji	" 1778, Falgun Sudi 8 ..
32	" Madho Singhji	" 1784, Jeth Sudi 12 ..
33	" Prithvi Singhji	" 1819, Magh Badi 10 ..
34	" Pratap Singhji	" 1821, Pos Badi 2 ..
35	" Jagat Singhji	" 1841, Chait Badi 12 ..
36	" Jai Singhji	" 1875, Baisakh Sudi 1 ..
37	" Ram Singhji	" 1891, Bhadva Sudi 12 ..
38	" Madho Singhji	" 1915, Bhadva Badi 9 ..
39	" Man Singhji	" 1967, Bhadva Badi 12 ..

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 21. | Subscriptions and Donations |
| 22. | Baggi Khana |
| 23. | Feel Khana |
| 24. | Farrash Khana (including Mashal Khana) |
| 25. | Khyal Khana |
| 26. | Risala Kalan |
| 27. | Mistri Khana |
| 28. | Customs |
| 29. | Excise and Salt |

VI *Revenue.*

6. Member—

KHAN BAHADUR MIAN ABDUL AZIZ,
C.B.E.

Sigha Member—

LT.-COL. RAI BAHADUR THAKUR DEVI
SINGH OF CHITORA.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Dewanis |
| 2. | Court of Wards |
| 3. | Settlement |
| 4. | Agriculture |
| 5. | Patwari Training School |
| 6. | Purejat |
| 7. | Loans to Jagirdars |
| 8. | Recovery of State dues on account of Loans, Tafawat, Horse service, etc. |
| 9. | Bakshi Khana Jagir and Qilejat |
| 10. | Katcheri Mina Baragaon |
| 11. | Nagas |
| 12. | Mir Bakshi |
| 13. | Agra Kothi |

(Vide Chapter I)

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1941.

					Jaipur State		Jaipur City
Occupied houses	..	..	..	..	1,66,662		11,771
Population	..	..	..	..	16,31,771		1,44,179
<i>Classification of Population</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	..	..	..	..	12,16,283	11,23,934	23,40,217
Musalman	..	..	..	..	1,12,338	1,02,223	2,14,561
Jain	..	..	..	..	13,118	11,973	25,091
Animist	..	..	..	..	1,349	1,210	2,559
Christian	..	..	..	..	793	763	1,556
Arya	..	..	..	..	633	432	1,065
Sikh	..	..	..	..	120	69	189
Parsi	..	..	..	..	29	23	52
Total.					13,87,067	12,44,708	26,31,775

Principal Languages—

(1) Rajasthani (Marwari)

(2) Western Hindi dialects

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the number and description of civil original Suits.

Serial No.	Nature of suits.	Number Instituted during	
		1935-36	1934-35
1.	Suits for recovery of money.	10679	11505
2.	Suits for recovery of movables other than money.	89	65
3.	Suits arising under mortgage.	38	36
4.	Preemption suits.	16	16
5.	Easement Suits... .. .	126	121
6.	Declaratory suits when no consequential relief is prayed for.	226	247
7.	Suits for possession of immovable property not arising under mortgage, with or without mesne profits.	238	254
8.	Suits arising out of marriage.	46	52
9.	Suits arising out of religious and charitable endowments.	6	8
10.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	10	7
11.	Other suits not falling within the above.	101	99
	TOTAL. ..	12575	12410

4. Mint
5. Coinage
6. Pensions and Gratuities
7. Tarkashi
8. Rozinans
9. P.W.D. and Imarat
10. Railway
11. Baghayat
12. Trade, Commerce and Industries
13. Postal Department
14. Archaeology
15. Factories
16. All matters relating to Federation
17. All matters relating to Chamber of Princes
18. Mines and Quarries

IV Judicial.

4. Member—

RAT BAHADUR PANDIT SEETLA
PRASAD BAJPAI, C.I.E.

1. Judicial
2. Extradition
3. Summonses and Interrogatories (Judicial)
4. Correspondence with the Resident regarding 1 & 3 above

V Home.

5. Member—

THAKUR HARI SINGH OF AGHROL.

Section (i)

1. All matters concerning Foreign territories and affairs, not otherwise specified
2. Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and Political Officers
3. Treaty payments
4. Mayo College

Section (ii)

1. Kapardwara
2. Palace (Mardani & Zenani Deorhi)
3. Palki Khana
4. Rath Khana
5. Pothi Khana
6. Silah Khana and Bera Naqarchian
7. Amber Palace
8. Khalsa Temples
9. Charities
10. Sadabarat
11. Bera Shagird Pasha
12. Gunijan Khana
13. Bera Khawas Chelan
14. Bera Arhian
15. Bera Purbian
16. Jethi Pahatwans
17. Astronomical Observatory
18. King Edward Memorial
19. Census
20. Police (including Motor Vehicles)

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX VIII.

Miscellaneous cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year				Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		Pending for over six months
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Contested	Decreed	Dismissed for default	Otherwise disposed of	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	
District Judges ..	{ (1935-36)	50	5	180	1	230	6	89	19	15	60	180	3	50	3	24
	{ (1934-35)	61	2	196	5	257	7	97	5	22	85	207	2	50	5	26
Subordinate Judges ..	{ (1935-36)	171	5	802	17	973	22	143	151	86	331	699	11	274	11	72
	{ (1934-35)	161	6	759	5	920	11	188	183	121	263	749	6	171	5	30
Munsifs ..	{ (1935-36)	341	3	1834	12	2175	15	416	693	297	408	1803	11	372	4	32
	{ (1934-35)	389	3	1928	13	2317	16	438	727	344	480	1976	13	341	3	37
Nazim Kot Kasim ..	{ (1935-36)	5	..	24	..	29	..	12	11	1	5	29	..	..	..	..
	{ (1934-35)	6	..	35	1	41	1	8	6	9	14	36	1	5	..	..
Tahsildars ..	{ (1935-36)	97	..	314	17	411	17	18	79	45	242	371	13	40	4	..
	{ (1934-35)	109	1	321	7	430	8	31	70	59	181	333	8	97	..	3
Total ..	{ (1935-36)	664	13	3154	47	3818	60	678	953	444	1045	3082	38	736	22	128
	{ (1934-35)	726	12	3239	31	3965	43	762	991	555	1023	3301	30	664	13	96

(Vide Chapter II)

APPENDIX V.

Council of State and High Officials in the Jodhpur State on the 31st August, 1936.

Serial No.	Name	Appointment	Remarks
COUNCIL OF STATE.			
1.	H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.	President, Council of State.	
2.	Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Vice-President, Council of State.	
3.	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner.	Education Member.	
4.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal, M.A.	Finance Member.	
5.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Judicial Member.	
6.	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol	Home Member.	
7.	Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.	Revenue Member.	
SIGHA MEMBER.			
8.	Lt. Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora.	Sigha Member, Revenue De- partment.	
JUDGES OF CHIEF COURT.			
9.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Chief Justice.	
10.	Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode	Judge, Chief Court.	
11.	Pandit Mool Chand Tiwari, B.A., B.L.	Ditto	
12.	Khan Bahadur Munshi Mohammed Abdul Haq, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto	
OTHER OFFICERS.			
13.	Mr. F.S. Young, C.I.E.	Inspector-General of Police.	
14.	Lt. Col. J.P. Huban, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S.	Director of Medical Services.	
15.	Mr. William Owens, B.A., M.B.E.	Director of Education.	
16.	Lt. Col., B.L. Cole, I.A.	Superintendent, Court of Wards.	
17.	Mr. P.L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C., A.M.I.C.E.	State Engineer.	
18.	Dewan Bahadur Lala Vishnav Das.	Special Accounts Officer.	
19.	Dewan Bahadur Pandit Piyare Lal Bha- gava, B. A.	Commissioner, Customs and Excise.	

APPENDIX X.

First Appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Kind of Appeal	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decisions						Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		
			Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Withdrawn	Compromised	Otherwise	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
District Judges	(1935-36)	Regular ..	325	30	854	63	1179	93	518	74	184	60	36	11	106	925	64	254	29
	"	Execution ..	72	5	218	24	290	29	131	7	32	33	4	3	56	241	25	49	4
	"	Miscellaneous	41	2	189	9	230	11	97	10	57	13	2	1	13	186	7	44	4
	"	Total ..	438	37	1261	96	1699	133	746	91	273	106	42	15	175	1352	96	347	37
Subordinate Judges	(1934-35)	..	278	16	1424	75	1702	91	650	80	291	89	21	16	171	1264	54	438	37
	(1935-36)	Regular ..	44	2	250	8	294	10	99	16	36	31	2	9	25	211	7	83	3
	"	Execution ..	1	..	32	..	33	..	12	..	5	6	..	..	3	26	..	7	..
	"	Miscellaneous	3	..	31	..	34	..	13	1	2	3	1	1	2	23	..	11	..
Total ..	"	Total ..	48	2	313	8	361	10	124	17	43	40	3	10	30	260	7	101	3
	(1934-35)	..	53	3	274	10	327	13	135	14	58	52	1	2	28	279	11	48	2
	(1935-36)	Regular ..	369	32	1104	71	1473	103	617	90	220	91	38	20	131	1136	71	337	32
	"	Execution ..	73	5	250	24	323	29	145	7	37	39	4	3	59	267	25	56	4
Total ..	"	Miscellaneous	44	2	220	9	264	11	110	11	59	16	3	2	15	209	7	55	4
	"	Total ..	486	39	1574	104	2060	143	870	108	316	146	45	25	205	1612	103	448	40
	(1934-35)	..	331	19	1698	85	2029	104	785	94	349	141	22	18	199	1543	65	486	39

APPENDIX VII.

Regular suits in Civil Courts introduced in the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year				Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		Suits pending for over six months	No. of suits decided wholly & partly in favour of plaintiffs	Total duration in days	Average duration in days	Average Number of Adjudgments
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Contested	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed for default	Otherwise disposed of	Original	Revised	Original	Revised					
District Judges ..	{ (1933-36)	24	5	31	2	31	5	22	..	1	12	31	2	22	3	17	16	7312	223	8.5
	{ (1934-35)	18	4	38	3	36	9	24	..	4	10	32	6	24	3	8	20	10310	221	9
Subordinate Judges	{ (1933-36)	750	115	2160	196	2910	311	611	667	300	356	1967	207	913	104	325	1538	30839	140	4
	{ (1934-35)	767	128	2161	233	2928	361	658	724	382	660	2178	246	750	113	279	1613	28190	117	1.5
Munsifs ..	{ (1933-36)	2937	414	8460	869	11397	1283	2049	3450	1791	2401	8780	913	2617	340	315	6511	95119	99	1.5
	{ (1934-35)	2682	471	8292	981	10671	1452	2010	3106	1676	2253	8017	1038	2917	414	173	6142	507137	120	2.1
Nazim Kot Kacim ..	{ (1933-36)	35	..	131	4	164	4	47	41	21	31	156	4	23	..	3	106	6637	47	2
	{ (1934-35)	31	4	121	8	172	12	61	27	15	44	139	12	34	..	4	218	9785	61	3
Tehsildars ..	{ (1933-36)	220	93	1793	146	2013	229	199	619	310	485	1714	157	279	72	19	1159	111811	32	3
	{ (1934-35)	234	61	1798	193	2032	237	219	664	376	507	1312	174	220	83	11	1197	111046	67	2.1
Total ..	{ (1933-36)	4964	618	12371	1217	16539	1832	2658	4877	2863	3483	12482	1311	3819	319	377	9102	119592	123	4
	{ (1934-35)	3732	671	12410	1120	16162	2091	3026	4321	2613	3124	12198	1476	4964	611	508	9261	1110348	68	4

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work done by the Chief Court—continued.

Nature of Cases	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year		Total	Remaining at the close of the year	
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised		Original	Revised
Bachat Cases	{ (1935-36) (1934-35)	6	..	16	..	22	..	12	..	12	10	..
		6	..	16	..	22	..	16	..	16	6	..
Transfer applications	{ (1935-36) (1934-35)	1	..	8	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..
		1	..	16	..	17	..	16	..	16	1	..
Review applications	{ (1935-36) (1934-35)	6	..	27	..	33	..	27	..	27	6	..
		8	..	19	..	27	..	21	..	21	6	..
Applications to set aside the order of dismissal for default	{ (1935-36) (1934-35)	4	..	21	..	25	..	20	..	20	5	..
		4	..	13	..	17	..	13	..	13	4	..
Applications for certificate to appeal to the Darbar	{ (1935-36) (1934-35)	4	..	10	..	14	..	12	..	12	2	..
		5	..	8	..	13	..	9	..	9	4	..
Other miscellaneous cases	{ (1935-36) (1934-35)	10	..	292	..	302	..	236	..	236	66	..
		10	..	244	..	254	..	244	..	244	10	..

APPENDIX IX.

Execution Cases in Civil Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decisions						Total of disposal	Remaining at the close of the year	Amount realised in cash	Satisfaction obtained in kind	
					Fully satisfied	Partly satisfied	In which no satisfaction was obtained								
							Non-service of execution warrant	Non-payment of talabana	Non-appearance of decree-holder	Withdrawn					Otherwise disposed of
District Judges	{ 1935-36 1934-35 }	882 949	263 277	1147 1226	13 47	138 124	.. ..	2 ..	17 8	1 ..	94 165	267 344	880 882	Rs. a. p. 99,359 10 0 1,61,011 8 0	Mds. Str.
Subordinate Judges ..	{ 1935-36 1934-35 }	2774 2707	6964 6712	9738 9459	312 384	1681 1743	293 394	1062 863	1057 1115	304 283	1850 1903	6199 6685	3139 2774	2,55,139 11 0 2,27,660 6 6	491 10 81 0
Munsifs	{ 1935-36 1934-35 }	7506 6732	18401 17793	25907 24527	1327 1162	4173 3533	1191 731	2320 2701	4567 4071	376 219	5250 4604	19206 17021	6701 7106	2,09,012 13 6 1,86,381 6 0	147 20 311 32
Nazim Kot Kasim ..	{ 1935-36 1934-35 }	59 104	416 435	475 539	22 25	173 202	.. ..	6 5	38 43	2 1	147 199	388 480	87 59	5,672 14 6 8,120 3 3	....
Tehsildars	{ 1935-36 1934-35 }	643 628	2991 2775	3634 3403	237 252	652 723	427 343	177 105	878 753	109 88	539 494	1019 2760	615 613	11,326 0 6 11,041 9 3	15 30 ..
Total ..	{ 1935-36 1934-35 }	11864 11120	39037 38034	40901 39134	1933 1870	6819 6327	1911 1468	3367 3674	6537 5995	792 591	7880 7365	29479 27290	11,122 11864	5,80,261 1 6 6,00,617 1 0	635 20 433 32

Statement showing the number of Criminal cases offencewise—concl'd.

Description of offence	Number instituted during	
	1934-35	1935-36
32. Gang cases ss. 389—391 J.P.C.	1	0
33. Criminal misappropriation ss. 392 and 393 J.P.C.	23	27
34. Criminal breach of trust ss. 395—398	165	149
35. Receiving stolen property ss. 400—403	87	64
36. Cheating ss. 406-409 J.P.C.	155	156
37. Fraudulent deed and disposition of property ss. 410—413	2	13
38. Mischief ss. 415—422 and 425	333	430
39. Arson ss. 423 and 424	10	8
40. Criminal trespass and house trespass ss. 432—437 J.P.C.	399	345
41. Lurking house trespass and house breaking ss. 438—447	300	376
42. Forgery ss. 450—463 J.P.C.	14	20
43. Offences relating to trade and property marks ss. 468—475	0	1
44. Offences relating to Bank and Currency Notes ss. 476—479	1	0
45. Criminal breach of contract of service ss. 480—482 J.P.C.	1	0
46. Bigamy ss. 484 and 485	14	16
47. Other offences relating to marriage ss. 483 and 486—488	106	125
48. Defamation ss. 490—492	101	155
49. Insult and annoyance ss. 494, 495 and 499	355	377
50. Criminal intimidation ss. 496—498 J.P.C.	102	65
51. Security for keeping the peace and maintaining good behaviour under J. Cr. P. C.	214	269
52. Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	418	349
53. Offences under the Motor Regulations	42	151
54. Offences under the Gambling Act	8	15
55. Offences under the Excise Law	204	144
56. Offences under the Police Act	56	93
57. Offences under the Municipal bye-laws	1,268	1,445
58. Offences under Customs Regulations	0	1
59. Offences under Arms Act	0	4
60. Offences under Jails Act	0	6
61. Offences under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	5	29
62. Offences under the local laws	104	51
TOTAL	10,387	10,458

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons, cases against whom were disposed of.

Class of Courts	Year	Number of persons discharged	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED		Number of persons convicted	Total
			On withdrawal	Otherwise		
Sessions Judges	{ 1935-36	124	11	15	279	429
	{ 1934-35	94	8	..	236	338
Assistant Sessions Judges	{ 1935-36	70	86	86	162	404
	{ 1934-35	191	3	128	72	394
District Magistrates ..	{ 1935-36	4446	2115	4043	3563	14467
	{ 1934-35	5498	3247	4555	3740	17030
Magistrates of the second class	{ 1935-36	3333	1293	1510	592	6728
	{ 1934-35	1024	773	574	305	2676
Magistrates of the third class	{ 1935-36	1025	275	685	78	2063
	{ 1934-35	1301	494	1937	132	3864
Total ..	{ 1935-36	8998	3780	6339	4974	24091
	{ 1934-35	8108	4525	7194	4475	24302

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XV.

Criminal Miscellaneous Cases in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided during the year	Remaining at the close of the year.
Sessions Judges	{ 1935-36	2	11	13	10	3
	{ 1934-35	4	16	20	18	2
Assistant Sessions Judges	{ 1935-36	..	2	2	1	1
	{ 1934-35	..	1	1	1	..
District Magistrates ..	{ 1935-36	292	837	1129	789	340
	{ 1934-35	284	811	1095	803	292
Magistrates of the second Class	{ 1935-36	96	134	230	157	73
	{ 1934-35	74	132	206	110	96
Magistrates of the third Class	{ 1935-36	11	54	65	56	9
	{ 1934-35	6	73	79	68	11
Total ..	{ 1935-36	401	1038	1439	1013	426
	{ 1934-35	368	1033	1301	1000	401

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the results of Criminal cases of persons.

Description of offence	Number instituted during	
	1914-15	1915-16
1. Criminal conspiracy s. 111 J.P.C.	1	2
2. Offences against the State ss. 112—121 J.P.C.	1	1
3. Offences relating to the Army ss. 122—129 J.P.C.	0	0
4. Offences against the public tranquillity ss. 132—136	113	66
5. Offences by or relating to public servants ss. 131—160	11	11
6. Contempt of lawful authority of public servants ss. 161—179 J.P.C.	106	210
7. False evidence and offences against public justice ss. 182—220	85	53
8. Offences relating to coin ss. 222—234	1	3
9. Offences relating to Government or Darbar Stamps ss. 231—244	0	1
10. Offences relating to weights and measures ss. 243—248	2	4
11. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ss. 230—277	23	23
12. Offences relating to religion ss. 278—285	13	11
13. Murder ss. 290 and 291 J.P.C.	40	43
14. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder s. 292	19	11
15. Man slaughter s. 293	6	3
16. Abetment of, and attempt to, commit suicide ss. 294, 295 and 298 J.P.C.	20	23
17. Attempt to commit murder s. 296 J.P.C.	13	15
18. Attempt to commit culpable homicide s. 297 J.P.C.	1	0
19. Thuggi s. 300 J.P.C.	0	0
20. Miscarriage ss. 301—307 J.P.C.	4	4
21. Simple hurt ss. 312 and 313 J.P.C.	1,060	1,051
22. Grievous hurt ss. 314—327 J.P.C.	267	127
23. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ss. 330—337	279	217
24. Criminal force and assault ss. 341—347	601	147
25. Kidnapping, abduction, forced labour and slavery ss. 352—363 J.P.C.	10	66
26. Rape s. 363 J.P.C.	13	23
27. Unnatural Offence s. 366 J.P.C.	6	4
28. Theft ss. 368—371	1,137	974
29. Extortion ss. 373—378 J.P.C.	41	34
30. Robbery and Dacoity ss. 381—384 and 386—388 J.P.C.	211	286
31. Murder in dacoity s. 385	4	2

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XVII.

Criminal Revisions in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				Total of decisions	Remaining at the close of the year
					Rejected	Further enquiry directed	Referred to Chief Court	Otherwise disposed of		
Sessions Judges ..	1933-36 ..	76	363	439	268	27	73	11	379	60
	1934-35 ..	43	362	405	207	42	76	4	329	76
District Magistrates ..	1933-36 ..	14	133	147	77	21	16	12	126	21
	1934-35 ..	8	74	82	46	4	14	4	68	14
Total ..	1933-36 ..	90	496	586	345	48	89	23	505	81
	1934-35 ..	51	436	487	253	46	90	8	397	90

(*Vide Chapter IV*)

APPENDIX XIX.

List of Laws and Rules in force on 31st August, 1936.

- (1) Jaipur Opium Act, 1924.
- (2) Grants-in-aid Rules for Schools, 1924.
- (3) Jaipur Excise Law, 1924.
- (4) Do. Laws Act, 1924.
- (5) Do. Penal Code, 1924.
- (6) Do. Evidence Act, 1924.
- (7) Rules regarding hackney carriages, 1925.
- (8) Rules regarding flour mills worked by oil engines, 1925.
- (9) Rules regarding appeals to the Durbar against Chief Court, 1925.
- (10) Jaipur Limitation Act, 1925.
- (11) Do. Court of Wards Act, 1925.
- (12) Do. Court Fees Act, 1925.
- (13) Do. Motor Regulations, 1925.
- (14) Do. Ginning Factory Rules, 1926.
- (15) Do. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1926.
- (16) Do. Stamp Act, 1927.
- (17) Do. Charitable Trust Act, 1927.
- (18) Do. Escheat of property Ordinance, 1927.
- (19) Rules fixing the minimum 'Bachat' payable by Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them, 1927.
- (20) Rules regarding tilling of fallow land, 1927.
- (21) Jaipur Municipal Regulations, 1927.
- (22) Rules regarding issue of Pattas for immovable properties in the Sambhar Shamlat Area, 1928.
- (23) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops, 1928.
- (24) Shooting Rules, 1928.
- (25) Rules regarding payment of bills of the Electric Department, 1928.
- (26) Rules relating to prohibition of Nata Cess, 1928.
- (27) Rules regarding levy of taxes or fees by the Thikanas on Motor Cars etc., 1928.
- (28) Rules regarding issue of licenses for Wireless Receiving Stations to private persons, 1928.
- (29) Rules regarding introduction of Raj Service Stamps, 1928.
- (30) Rules prohibiting the renting of houses built on the lands granted by the State on concession rates, 1929.
- (31) Rules prohibiting the use of signboards on tinsheds and buildings and posting of posters in the Bazar of Jaipur City, 1929.
- (32) Rules for constructing either a building or a compound on the lands lying without compound within the Jaipur Municipal Area, 1929.
- (33) Rules regarding Nata in the Jaipur State, 1929.
- (34) Rules regarding grant of lands on Nazrana, 1929.
- (35) Jaipur Police Act, 1929.
- (36) Rules regarding suspension of State servants and grant of subsistence allowance during the period of suspension, 1929.
- (37) Rules regarding grazing of cattle in grass farm birs, 1929.

APPENDIX XVI.

Criminal Appeals in Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided during the year							Total of decisions	Remaining at the close of the year
					Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Withdrawn	Compromised	Otherwise		
Sessions Judges	1913-16	111	866	977	565	144	62	26	28	17	23	867	110
	1914-15	85	828	913	531	145	32	34	21	7	13	802	111
District Magistrates	1913-16	14	134	148	78	13	24	8	2	4	8	137	11
	1914-15	12	100	112	43	10	31	1	1	..	4	93	11
Total	1913-16	125	1,000	1,125	643	157	86	34	30	21	31	1,004	121
	1914-15	97	928	1,025	579	155	85	35	22	7	17	959	121

- (75) Byelaws for regulating manufacture or preparation for sale of flour and further inspection of flour mills, 1935.
- (76) Byelaws regulating the use of bicycles within Jaipur Municipal Area, 1935.
- (77) Regulations relating to the quarrying of stones by Thikanas, 1935.
- (78) Building Rules approved by the Town Improvement Committee, Jaipur, 1935.
- (79) Rules regarding intimation of death of landholders for purposes of Matmi, 1936.
- (80) Jaipur Appeal, Review, and Revision Rules in respect of Revenue and Executive orders, 1936.
- (81) Rules relating to recovery of Postage due on all classes of Postal articles, 1936.
- (82) Byelaws regulating the licensing and use of hand-carts, 1936.
- (83) Rules for Printing Presses, 1936.
- (84) Rules for the advance of loans to Thikanedars by the State, 1936.
- (85) Rules stopping the realisation of the cess known as "Wirsa" of Chowdhries and Qanoongoes in Khalsa villages as well as in villages held in Jagir, Udak, Inam etc., 1936.

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XVIII.

Criminal work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of cases	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided during the year	Remaining at the close of the year
Criminal Appeals ..	1933-36	59	210	269	205	64
	1934-35	77	186	263	204	59
Criminal revision applications	1933-36	83	284	367	290	77
	1934-35	69	233	322	239	83
Cases received for confirmation of life sentences ..	1933-36	5	25	30	23	7
	1934-35	7	15	22	17	5
Transfer applications ..	1933-36	8	42	50	49	1
	1934-35	4	39	43	35	8
Miscellaneous Cases ..	1933-36	19	497	516	454	82
	1934-35	11	428	493	420	19

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXI.
Cost, Strength etc. of the Jaipur Lancers.

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Attached personnel	Grand Total	Animals		Cost of upkeep	Remarks
							Horses	Bullocks		
1934-35 (St. 1991) Actual Strength on 31-8-1935	14	19	491	524	* Asstt. B. S. O. = 1 † S. V. O. . . = 1 ‡ V. A. S. . . = 1 § I. O. Cadets . = 4 Vcty. dressers = 4 Total 11	535	533	12	Rs. a. p. 4,37,445 12 5	* Asstt. Brigade Signalling Officer † State Veterinary Officer ‡ Veterinary Asstt. Surgeon § Indian Officer Cadets
1935-36 (St. 1992) Actual strength on 31-8-1936	13	19	487	519	B. S. O. . . = 1 S. V. O. . . = 1 V. A. S. . . = 1 I. O. Cadets . = 2 Vcty. dressers . = 4 Total . 9	528	523	12	4,46,803 12 0	

- (38) Rules prohibiting the Panchpura Thikanas from retaining any rent in the form of Herda Bhara or the like on conveyances and animals plying on hire, 1929.
- (39) Rules regarding introduction of Certificate of Posting in the Raj Post Offices, 1929.
- (40) Rules abolishing the use of Kath (Stick), 1929.
- (41) Rules regarding realisation by the State of Revenue due to Jardans and other State Grantees and Jardans, 1930.
- (42) Jaipur Factories Act, 1930.
- (43) .. Criminal Tribes Act, 1930.
- (44) .. Fishing Rules, 1930.
- (45) .. Contempt of Court Act, 1930.
- (46) .. Insolvency Rules, 1930.
- (47) Rules to regulate sale, and import for sale, of Arms and Ammunition in Jaipur State, 1930.
- (48) Rules regarding fees to be charged on non-judicial applications presented to Members of Council and other offices, 1930.
- (49) Rules for management of Prisons in the Jaipur State, 1931.
- (50) Rules relating to control of Public Meetings, 1931.
- (51) Malba Rules, 1931.
- (52) Jaipur Customs Regulations, 1931.
- (53) Land Acquisition Regulations for Jaipur Municipal Area, 1931.
- (54) Rules relating to appointment, dismissal etc. of Patels of Khalka villages, 1931.
- (55) Rules prohibiting the use of red plates on cars by the Thikanas, 1931.
- (56) Rules regarding issue of Pattas, 1931.
- (57) Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure 1931.
- (58) Tenancy Rules for Chakhandi villages, 1931.
- (59) State Veterinary Department Rules, 1932.
- (60) Jaipur State Petroleum Rules, 1932.
- (61) Rules prohibiting the use of ranks as "Lieutenant," "Captain," etc. unless he holds Commission or has been granted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, 1932.
- (62) Scale of diet fixed for judgment-debtors committed to prison in execution of Civil decrees, 1932.
- (63) Rules to regulate possession, sale, transfer etc. of revolvers and pistols, 1932.
- (64) Rules regarding insertion of word "Jaipur" or "Jaipur State" after the name of the Thikana and before "Rajputana" in the address given on correspondence emanating from their Thikanas, 1932.
- (65) Rules prohibiting manufacture of Arms in the shape of stick, fountain pen or stylograph, 1933.
- (66) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1933.
- (67) Rules against instigation to the illegal refusal to the payment of certain liabilities, 1934.
- (68) Rules regarding charging of Batta in the Raj Post Offices, 1934.
- (69) Rules prescribing scale of fee payable to the State and Registration Officer, 1934.
- (70) Pension Rules for the Jaipur State Forces, 1934.
- (71) Rules regulating the conduct of State servants, 1934.
- (72) Regulations for supply of water in Jaipur City, 1935.
- (73) Rules for aerated waters, 1935.
- (74) Plague regulations, 1935.

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXIV.

Strength, Cost etc. of the Sawai Man Guards.

Year	State Officers	Indian officers	N. C. Os. and Men	Total	Horses	Actual expenditure
						Rs. a. p.
1934-35 ..	14	4	366	384	3	2,51,170 14 9
1935-36 ..	15	4	505	524	5	2,87,221 10 8

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXV.

Strength, Cost etc. of the 2nd Jaipur Infantry.

Year	State Officers	Other Commissioned Officers	N. C. Os. and Men	Chargers	Ponies	Actual expenditure
						Rs. a. p.
1934-35 ..	4	10	309	3	6	86,377 7 3
1935-36 ..	4	10	309	3	6	88,245 0 3

(Under Chapter II)

APPENDIX XX.

Expenditure incurred between the Jaipur Government and British India and other States for 1933-36

Serial No.	States	Expenditure demanded by the Jaipur Government	Expenditure granted to the Jaipur Government	Expenditure demanded from the Jaipur Government	Expenditure granted by the Jaipur Government
1	Alwar	10	16	26	23
2	Bharatpur	4	4	19	19
3	Bikaner	19	13	34	26
4	British India including the Government Railway Police	27	18	49	46
5	Bundi	33	0	4	0
6	Dholpur	0	0	1	0
7	Gwalior	0	0	6	6
8	Indore	0	0	1	1
9	Jodhpur	6	3	16	14
10	Karauli	1	1	3	3
11	Kishanganj	1	1	4	3
12	Kotah	0	0	1	1
13	Loharu	0	0	4	2
14	Patiala	3	2	22	10
15	Rampur	0	0	1	1
16	Tonk	4	1	23	18
17	Udaipur	0	0	6	4
Total		121	39	146	131

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXVII.

Strength, Cost etc. of Lansdowne Military Hospital, Jaipur.

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other Ranks and followers	Total	Cases treated in main Hospital outdoor	Cases treated in Inspection Posts	Indoor cases	Expenditure
1934-35 ..	Two ..	Two ..	Compounders .. 9 Followers .. 20 Clerk 1 Total .. 30	34	23,834	17,436	828	Rs. 21,280 0 0
1935-36 ..	Two ..	Two ..	Compounders .. 9 Followers .. 20 Clerk 1 Total .. 30	34	16,821	15,008	689	Rs. 23,079 9 0

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX

Statement

Offences	Cases														
	Reported	Expunged	Balance	Not investigated	Investigated	Convicted	Acquitted and discharged	Acquitted as compounded	Untraced	In which accused absconding	In which accused declared lunatic	Discharged on appeal	In which accused died while pending	Pending in Court	Pending in Police
Heinous ..	53	3	50	..	50	21	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	11	8
	65	5	60	..	60	20	1	..	10	3	..	..	..	13	13
Sections 107, 108 C. P. C.	108	..	108	..	108	84	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	70	..	70	..	70	45	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	3
Cattle thefts ..	334	37	297	..	297	65	21	..	151	5	..	..	..	25	30
	454	43	411	..	411	78	20	..	218	2	..	..	..	46	47
Ordinary thefts	617	105	512	16	496	171	32	..	235	2	..	..	..	25	33
	830	126	704	33	671	168	26	..	363	10	..	..	1	56	47
Burglary and Housebreaking	853	62	791	6	785	125	28	..	530	5	..	..	..	28	69
	900	80	820	1	819	131	19	1	558	10	..	..	..	32	68
Other Offences ..	1355	162	1193	21	1172	340	127	93	112	78	..	2	..	291	129
	1319	180	1139	18	1121	315	87	94	124	143	1	1	..	280	76
Total ..	3320	369	2951	43	2908	806	232	93	1030	90	..	2	..	386	269
	3638	434	3204	52	3152	757	164	95	1273	168	1	2	1	437	254

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXX.

Population in the Central Jail.

	1934-35							1935-36							Total
	CONVICTS		UNDER-TRIAL		CIVIL PRISONERS		Total	CONVICTS		UNDER-TRIAL		CIVIL PRISONERS			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Number at the beginning of the year ..	960	14	59	1	1	..	1035	914	13	139	..	2	..	1068	
Admission during the year ..	1721	28	920	28	16	..	2713	1715	45	1051	41	14	..	2866	
Total ..	2681	42	979	29	17	..	3748	2629	58	1190	41	16	..	3934	
Released during the year	1751	29	840	29	15	..	2664	1628	38	912	38	14	..	2630	
Death during the year..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total ..	1767	29	840	29	15	..	2680	1633	38	912	38	14	..	2635	
Number at the end of the year..	914	13	139	..	2	..	1068	996	20	278	3	2	..	1299	

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXXI.

Cost of Maintenance of Prisoners in the Central Jail.

	1934-35	1935-36
Daily average population	1,071.17	1111.91
Total cost of feeding prisoners	Rs. 35,146	Rs. 35,432
Annual average feeding per prisoner	„ 33	„ 32
Total cost of clothing prisoners	„ 8,509	„ 9,489
Average clothing per prisoner	„ 8	„ 8/8
Total annual expenditure on the Jail	„ 1,04,291	„ 1,08,271
Average cost per prisoner	„ 97	„ 97
Annual expenditure on raw-materials	„ 18,862	„ 15,013
Value of manufactured goods	„ 46,223	„ 35,016
Profit	„ 10,794	„ 18,929
Daily average number of prisoners employed in factories	597.91	596.08
Average income per prisoner	Rs. 18	Rs. 32

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Price of food grains in Jaipur City.

Food grains	1935				1936								Average for 1934-35	Average for 1935-36														
	September	October		November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July			August													
		Sr.	Ch.													Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	
Wheat ..	13	0	13	0	13	2	13	7	13	5	14	4	14	2	14	4	13	14	12	10 ⁷	13	8 ¹						
Barley ..	18	4	19	0	19	14	20	4	20	0	21	6	22	8	21	8	22	8	21	7	21	1	19	10	18	9 ¹	20	10
Jowar ..	18	1	19	14	21	0	22	10	22	14	24	9	26	9	25	2	23	0	22	13	22	5	21	7	19	5 ¹	22	8 ¹
Bajra ..	16	4	17	2	17	2	18	2	18	8	19	14	21	2	19	12	19	1	18	14	18	10	18	4	16	13 ¹	18	9
Maize ..	17	8	20	2	20	14	23	8	23	11	23	11	26	10	23	0	26	5	25	0	23	6	22	8	19	6 ¹	23	5 ¹

APPENDIX XXXII.
Statement of Receipts.

Name of Tehsil	1935						1936						Total												
	September		October		November		December		January		February				March		April		May		June		July		August
	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	
Sawai Jaipur ..	4	23	0	17	3	24	0	9	0	20	1	6	1	31	5	18	23	5	18	23	5
Chakri ..	6	74	0	76	..	..	0	65	..	..	..	..	0	80	1	16	3	66	3	81	31	94	31	94
Amber ..	2	23	0	40	..	..	2	30	..	..	0	11	0	20	3	49	4	95	7	68	21	42	21	42
Jaisingpur ..	1	21	0	39	..	..	1	31	..	..	0	39	..	..	4	1	1	50	3	74	28	27	28	27
Tarapur ..	4	46	..	..	..	..	0	17	0	35	0	15	0	21	4	64	1	31	4	71	23	25	23	25
Bundi ..	1	41	0	33	..	..	0	24	..	..	..	..	0	72	3	94	4	32	9	19	11	21	11	21
Sambhar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	3	72	14	94	24	17	14	17
Morwarabad ..	10	54	0	73	..	..	0	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	31	1	3	4	34	27	64	27	64
Dandurpur ..	7	31	0	41	..	..	0	34	0	9	0	11	..	..	6	64	1	19	0	41	27	16	27	16
Malpura ..	1	36	0	31	..	..	0	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	24	9	1	41	27	27	27
Toda's Rai Singh ..	4	11	0	40	..	..	0	34	..	..	..	..	0	20	1	41	1	31	10	66	21	64	21	64
Nagar ..	9	97	0	49	..	..	0	24	..	..	0	21	1	32	1	23	1	54	4	74	26	10	26	10
Shakhpur ..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0	90	4	44	0	11	1	49	10	72	10	72
Hindan ..	6	24	0	61	..	..	0	31	..	..	0	19	0	21	0	12	1	33	0	10	13	10	13	10
Chandola ..	1	71	0	63	..	..	0	42	..	..	0	21	..	..	0	1	0	11	0	20	11	17	11	17

(Vide Chapter VII)

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Roads in Jaipur State, 1931-36.

Serial No.	Name of Road	From	To	Metalled Length		Unmetalled Length		Total Length		Re- marks
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
1	Ajmer Road	Sanganer Gate Jaipur	State boundary	52	4	..	..	52	4	
2	Agra Road	Ditto	Ditto	75	5	..	..	75	5	
3	Bairath Road	40 miles Torawati Road	Bairath Tehsil	15	2	..	..	15	2	
4	Bamanwas F. W. Road	11 miles Gangapur Lalsot Road	Bamanwas	..	..	3	6	3	6	
5	Basi Link Road	10 miles Agra Road	Basi Railway Station	1	1	..	..	1	1	
6	Bhankri Quarry Road	35 mile do.	Bhankri Quarry	1	6	..	..	1	6	
7	Bandikui Road	Bandikui Ry. Station	Madhoganj	..	3½	..	..	..	3½	
8	Chaksu Link Road	26 miles, Tonk Road	Chaksu Ry. Station	3	..	..	..	3	..	
9	City & Suburbs Road	Within City etc.	Subburbs including	23	7	..	..	23	7	
10	City Khatipura Road	Bund Amani Shah Via Jatwara	Khatipura Via Cavalry Barracks to State Engineer's Bungalow	6	..	..	..	6	..	
11	Durgapura Bund Road	6 miles, Tonk Road	Durgapura Bund	1	6	..	..	1	6	
12	Dausa Sawai Madhopur Road	Dausa	Sawai Madhopur	61	4	5	4	67	..	
13	Dausa Dagotta F. W. Road	32 miles, Agra Road	Dagotta	5	3	12	7	16	2	
14	Gangapur Bharoti F. W. Road	Gangapur	Bharoti	..	..	27	..	27	..	
15	Gangapur Lalsot F. W. Road	Gangapur	Lalsot	..	..	26	..	26	..	

Roads in Jaipur State—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name of Road	From	To	Metalled Length		Unmetalled Length		Total Length		Re- marks
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
36	Sanganer Ry. Station Link Road	Sanganer Town	Sanganer Ry. Station	4	3½	..	..	4	3½	
37	S. Madhopur Station Link Road	Railway Station	6½ Dausa Swai Madhopur Road	..	2	..	..	..	2	
38	S. Madhopur Pali F. W. Road	Sawai Madhopur Via Beraonda	Pali	..	..	19	4	19	4	
39	S. Madhopur Khandar F. W. Road	Beraonda	Khandar	..	..	10	4	10	4	
40	Sheodaspura Station Link Road	17 miles, Tonk Road	Sheodaspura Ry. Station	..	4	..	..	..	4	
41	Sikarai F. W. Road	56 miles Agia Road	Sikarai Tehsil	..	..	3	..	3	..	
42	Sri Madhopur Station Link Road	Sri Madhopur	Thana Town	..	6	..	..	..	6	
43	Tonk Road	Sanganer Gate, Jaipur	State Boundary	46	7½	..	..	46	7½	
44	Toravati Road	Jaipur	Paota Dak Bungalow	54	1	..	7	55	..	
45	Tonk Deoli Road	Bharana	Panwar (Dolpura)	15	½	..	..	15	½	
46	Tori Toda Rai Singh F. W. Road	Tori Bund	Toda Rai Singh	3	..	11	..	14	..	
47	Toda Bhim Road	15½ miles Mandawar Karouli Road	Toda Bhim	9	2	..	..	9	2	
			TOTAL ..	506	11½	234	1½	740	3½	

(Vide Chapter VIII)

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Expenditure of the Jaipur State.

Name of Major Heads	1934-35	1935-36
(a) SERVICE HEADS		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Refunds	9,441 10 3	11,233 14 6
2. Assignment and Compensation	63,343 10 9	63,902 4 6
3. Land Revenue	7,63,968 14 1	7,64,340 5 0
4. Customs & Excise	2,42,614 9 11	2,42,422 2 10
5. Forests	82,970 13 3	89,895 5 6
6. Post Office	40,182 7 9	43,943 4 6
7. Mint	7,044 13 3	7,166 13 9
8. General Administration	6,70,890 2 4	6,61,839 9 5
9. Law & Justice	2,71,145 12 4	2,83,434 4 3
10. Registration	2,528 0 6	2,543 11 5
11. Jails	1,69,263 8 1	1,64,984 15 7
12. Police	7,19,787 1 2	7,98,494 9 7
13. Education	6,25,433 8 6	6,58,535 8 3
14. Medical	3,79,433 9 6	3,88,482 15 3
15. Municipality	1,95,493 1 8	2,14,082 13 9
16. Palace	14,56,393 6 6	12,93,344 3 4
17. Military	17,28,294 12 0	16,99,640 6 1
18. Pensions	3,78,946 8 3	3,72,155 5 3
19. Charity	2,57,634 5 3	2,74,140 11 3
20. Public Works Department	20,91,594 2 11	26,51,880 4 8
21. Mines	35,192 0 9	37,557 11 6
22. Railways	1,965 14 3	2,74,274 11 10
23. Irrigation	1,91,737 2 3	1,89,396 9 6
24. Electricity	2,82,995 7 9	3,04,205 15 2
25. Scientific, Industrial & Misc. Works	38,299 8 7	70,660 6 0
26. Government Tribute	4,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
27. Karkhanejat	6,03,715 10 6	8,04,139 12 10
28. Rozindars	98,874 4 3	94,373 4 0
29. Vakalats	10,687 10 3	11,825 1 8
30. Miscellaneous	3,39,069 8 3	1,80,878 5 4
TOTAL (SERVICE HEADS) ..	1,21,58,942 1 1	1,30,53,773 6 4
(b) DEBT HEADS		
Investment	44,91,786 14 1	2,59,434 0 0
Deposits	2,41,628 12 0	2,49,437 9 7
Advances	37,07,209 8 10½	27,75,527 12 1
Capital Expenditure	7,77,728 5 0	18,09,877 2 9
TOTAL (DEBT HEADS) ..	92,18,353 7 11½	50,94,276 8 5
TOTAL (SERVICE & DEBT HEADS) ..	2,13,77,295 9 0½	1,81,48,049 14 9
CLOSING BALANCE ..	26,43,220 13 0	23,99,247 1 9
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,40,20,516 6 0½	205,47,297 0 6

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL (1927-36)=24.9 INCHES.

General Weather Conditions.

Weather conditions in the State may be Meteorologically divided into three main Seasons.

I. Hot Season (March to mid June)

Hot Season—Weather begins to warm up from now onwards. During the early part of the season, there are at times abrupt rises and falls in temperature and Barometric pressure. Weather is mostly dry and skies clear to partly clouded. Visibility good. Winds occasionally gusty, mostly from West-North-West. During the latter half (May to early June), the period is generally hottest. Skies are dusty. Visibility fair; at times bad in the afternoons and evenings due to dust storms or thunderstorms which are sometimes followed by a moderate rain. Winds are mostly from West. Average velocity about 5.5 miles per hour. During this season, though the days are dry and sultry, nights are generally cool and pleasant due to quick radiation and appreciable fall in temperature.

II. Rainy Season (mid June to September).

Rainy Season—South-West Monsoon generally extends in the last week of June, fully establishes from early July, and remains steady in August. At times in association with Bay depressions rainfall is heavy (end of July to August) especially in the South-East part of the State. Monsoon retreats by mid September. Visibility during the period is generally fair to good. Winds mostly from West. Average velocity declines to 4.6 miles per hour.

III. Cold Season (October to February).

Cold Season—During the first half of the season, weather is generally fine, with clear skies, and very good visibility; winds mostly from North-West, average velocity 3 miles per hour. During the second half (mid December to February), Western disturbances across North India cause unsettled weather with occasional hailstorms. In the rear of the disturbances temperature sometimes falls below freezing point especially in January which is considered the coldest month. Except for morning haze, visibility during the period is generally very good. Winds Easterly in morning changing to North by afternoon. Average Velocity 3.6 miles per hour.



Statement showing Indoor and Outdoor patients, Operations performed and expenditure incurred in Medical Institutions of Jaipur State during 1935-36—(concl'd.)

Serial number	Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS					Operations	Expenditure	Remarks
		Outpatients	Inpatients	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining			
11	Bairath Dispensary	11,870	65	30	22	11	1	1	463	2,267	
12	Baswa "	10,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	2,083	
13	Bandikui "	11,314	47	29	11	..	3	2	427	2,624	
14	Chatsu "	13,727	47	46	..	..	..	1	601	2,109	
15	Dausa "	14,214	75	44	7	15	3	6	843	6,265	
16	Gangapur "	14,078	37	27	..	10	..	..	450	1,971	
17	Goner "	2,333	32	27	4	1	..	..	102	2,705	
18	Hindaun "	22,318	134	73	53	18	5	5	982	5,605	
19	Jamwa Ramgath "	6,553	5	4	1	..	..	..	276	2,295	
20	Jhunjhunu "	9,238	39	30	4	5	..	..	427	5,524	
21	Khandar "	6,642	14	10	2	1	1	..	310	2,191	
22	Kot Kasim "	9,598	31	23	6	1	1	..	273	2,759	
23	Lalsote "	10,194	21	13	6	1	1	..	400	1,933	
24	Malwa "	15,605	43	27	6	8	1	1	328	2,332	

APPENDIX XLI.

Expenditure on Education.

Heads of Expenditure	Years	Officers	Clerks	Menials	Allowances	Travelling allowan- ces	Contingencies	Laboratory	Library and Furni- ture	Scholarships and Prizes	Examination charges	Games	Miscellaneous	Non-recurring	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection..	{ 1934-35	31,886	11,722	2,751	2,040	6,726	2,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	474	62,193
	{ 1935-36	39,573	13,238	3,133	2,271	6,981	1,689	..	..	..	..	..	1,363	773	69,041
Maharaja's College ..	{ 1934-35	73,041	3,409	3,701	1,228	..	1,162	4,500	2,300	1,892	..	..	8,337	3,703	1,02,673
	{ 1935-36	76,607	3,621	3,785	1,250	81	1,146	4,500	2,297	2,260	..	..	7,766	2,038	1,05,351
High & Middle Schools ..	{ 1934-35	64,181	1,974	3,707	1,211	..	1,060	424	943	750	..	..	801	900	75,951
	{ 1935-36	68,365	2,080	3,793	1,086	..	1,016	313	948	460	..	1,598	996	1,298	81,953
Sanskrit College & School	{ 1934-35	23,097	696	836	180	99	375	900	150	1,807	..	75	302	500	29,017
	{ 1935-36	23,873	756	840	180	171	362	900	150	1,939	..	150	59	397	29,757
Girls' Schools ..	{ 1934-35	27,643	1,179	3,591	1,170	..	2,729	..	1,162	3,654	..	100	991	300	42,319
	{ 1935-36	26,274	300	3,141	270	..	1,639	..	943	2,957	..	170	2,586	398	38,678
District Schools ..	{ 1934-35	1,43,457	..	2,101	..	..	5,530	..	11,258	560	..	1,795	3,587	2,137	1,70,423
	{ 1935-36	1,52,869	..	2,086	3,847	..	5,139	..	11,180	238	..	1,799	6,802	4,370	1,88,330

APPENDIX XLII.

Colleges and Schools in the Jaipur State.

Class of Institutions	Years	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				Total number of institutions	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	Remarks
		Under State Management			Under Private Management			Number of Institutions	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year	Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance			
		No. of Institutions	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year	Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year								Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance
Arts College ..	{ 1934-35 1935-36	1 1	471 453	450 420	373 400	1 1	126 161	120 133	104 114	..	..	2 2	597 567	
Sanskrit Colleges and Schools ..	{ 1934-35 1935-36	1 1	437 426	403 414	304 319	6 6	408 386	336 352	305 321	..	..	7 7	845 812	
Arabic-Persian College ..	{ 1934-35 1935-36	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. 150	.. 140	.. 130	..	..	.. 1	.. 150	
Secondary Schools: Anglo-Vernacular ..	{ 1934-35 1935-36	7 8	2,071 2,227	1,964 2,168	1,808 1,898	30 31	7,336 7,524	7,139 7,260	6,012 6,206	..	..	37 39	9,407 9,751	
Secondary Schools: Vernacular ..	{ 1934-35 1935-36	26 25	4,811 4,972	4,477 5,106	3,553 3,661	5 5	528 534	511 505	458 418	..	..	31 30	53,790 53,506	
Secondary Schools for Girls ..	{ 1934-35 1935-36	1 2	263 245	247 331	219 291	10 10	1,116 1,165	1,142 1,084	666 839	..	..	11 12	13,790 14,110	

(Vide Chapter XI)

APPENDIX XLIII.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

Serial Number	Name of the Bera	1934-35		1935-36	
		Expenditure	Posts	Expenditure	Posts
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1.	Bera Arabian	2,413 8 0	28	2,413 8 0	28
2.	„ Shagird Pesha	34,593 6 0	306	33,148 6 0	301
3.	„ Purbiyan	13,745 2 3	153	13,372 7 9	152
4.	„ Khawas Chelan	41,337 11 3	325	41,468 10 9	323
5.	„ Naqarchian	4,060 2 0	37	4,096 4 3	37
6.	„ Khyal Khana	1,518 12 9	4	1,120 0 0	4
7.	„ Gunijan Khana	25,552 6 3	85	23,331 10 9	87
8.	„ Silch Khana	4,881 9 3	25	5,333 1 0	25
9.	„ Rath Khana	14,993 8 3	58	15,200 6 3	58
10.	„ Pothi Khana	4,134 11 0	28	4,227 9 9	27
11.	„ Palki Khana	3,638 10 3	39	3,649 14 0	39

